ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,240—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Dec.
R.I. GANGES	4295	800	T. Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd ,,
R.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7358	2750	W. R. Andrews	,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
R.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
R.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
R.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7358	2750	W. R. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
R.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,

TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR 5152 1200 R. F. Briscoe ...16th April.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

R.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
EM.I. CALEDONIA	7358	2750	W. R. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
R.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th ,,

FRIDAY, 5 P.M.

† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer, to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked R. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.
The steamer marked R.M.I. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROHILLA, 24th January KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Feb. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 3rd, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer
A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

M M, OR SAVOY PICKLE,

The New Relish.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 8th December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 6th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 6th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

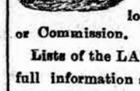
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 4th December, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'XMAS CARDS.

An entirely NOVEL SERIES,
which will surpass any
of former years.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS.

A GREAT COMFORT TO LADIES.
Highly recommended by the Profession.
Per Packet of 1 doz., Re. 1-12.
MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY for
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Indian and Foreign.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES of Finest Qualities.
SMOKING TOBACCOS. of All Brands.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, Cameras, Hand and Stand. Dry Plates, Developers, &c.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE, Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
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COTTAGE PIANOS. (Built to order for India.)
CARPETS, BATH TUBS.
COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.
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NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.
CEYLON TEA,
FOLDING TABLES.
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COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.
HIGHLAND MALT.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12
Per doz	Cash. Rs. 28 0	Credit. Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	,, 13 4	,, 14 12
Per doz	Cash. Rs. 35 0	Credit. Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,, 18 12
Per doz	Cash. Rs. 26 0	Credit. Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and } CHRISTMAS { Sent by an early Mail in order to reach England and America in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order. } AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS. { Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

CUMBALLA HILL, } KEMP AND CO., LD., { BYCULLA.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FRUIT LINCTUS.	The best and simplest remedy extant for Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness; try it. Per Bottle, Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.
PETROLEUM HAIR WASH.	A Strengthening and Invigorating Wash for the Hair prepared from finely purified Petroleum, the valuable properties of which in stimulating growth and preventing falling off of the Hair are well known. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.
COCA WINE.	Stimulant, Restorative and Preventive of Fatigue, quite sets up the Constitution worn out by residence in the East. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.
FEBRICURA.	A Marvellous remedy for Fever of all kinds whether during the hot or cold stage. Per Bottle, Re. 1-0.
GORGINA.	A Harmless and most efficacious application for Ringworm and all Skin diseases. Per Jar, Ans. 8.

Bombay: Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { Poona: Temple House Camp and Bhudwar Peth, City.
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

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THE NOTED HOUSE
FOR
RIDING BREECHES.

PERFECTION OF FIT.
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Large Choice of Materials:—
MOLESKIN. | COTTON CORDS.
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WHITE SILKS AND CASHMERES FOR RACING.

POCKET BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
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Made Entirely of Aluminium.
Only One Inch Thick When Closed.
Marvellously Light!
The most Useful Field Glass in Existence.
The Most Useful Companion one can Possess.
High Power,
Splendid Definition,
Superior Achromatic Lenses.

PATRONISED and approved by Officers of all Arms of the Military Service.

HAS received the Unanimous and most Extraordinary Testimony of the English Press as being

THE MOST USEFUL IN EXISTENCE—
Suitable for all purposes.

THE OPERA, FIELD AND MARINE.

THIS GLASS can be Opened, Focussed, and Pocketed again in about HALF THE TIME it takes to bring the Ordinary Binoculars into use.

Complete in Soft Leather Case, Rs. 70.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
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'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS!

IN Great Varieties and Hundreds of Designs, Shapes, and Style to select from. Also Indian Views for Home-sending. Prices suit to all! Before purchasing elsewhere please have an inspection of our selection made from all known houses.

MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THORPE AND CO.'S

NEW STOCK
OF
SUN HATS AND HELMETS
JUST
ARRIVED,
LADIES' AND GENTS'.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS
TO
ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK,
the Company being booked to appear in Calcutta on Friday, December 14th.

COOKE'S CIRCUS,
OPPOSITE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER,
AND DURING THE WEEK.
ANOTHER CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME!!
First time of Miss DAISY in her JUGGLING act on HORSEBACK!
First time of the 4 Lady PIERROTS!
First time of the HORIZONTAL BAR!
First time of the BATONDE!
Concluding each evening with
THE STEEPLE CHASE
BOX PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.
ZENANA SEATS have been provided.
Mr. COOKE will not hold himself responsible for any DEBT contracted by his Employees.
Sole Proprietor.....FRED. COOKE.

TIVOLI THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT.
Unprecedented Success of
VALLANCE'S VARIETIES
AND
VAUDEVILLE COMBINATION
IN THE SMARTEST PROGRAMME
Ever put before a Bombay Audience.
ALL THE LATEST SONGS!
ALL THE BEST DANCES!
ALL THE RECENT LONDON SUCCESSES!
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NEXT,
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING,
Introducing MISS BESSIE FREEMAN
In her Wonderful Impersonation of Nan.
SATURDAY
THE BURGLAR AND THE JUDGE,
Followed each Evening by an Attractive
VARIETY BILL
AND
A HOST OF NEW FEATURES.
COMMENCE at 9-15 P.M.
BOX PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

GAIETY THEATRE.
6TH DECEMBER, 1894.
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
Under the Patronage of
R. H. VINCENT, Esq., C.I.E.,
AND
H. G. GELL, Esq.,
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police,
WILL BE GIVEN
BY THE POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB,
Assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
1. Duet ..... MRS. R. H. VINCENT and MRS. MANDER.
2. Song (Comic) ....." The Good Old Annual" ..... MR. QUINNEY.
3. Whistling Solo, with Banjo Accompaniment. MR. D. HOUGHTON.
4. Song ....." Ora Pro Nobis" .....Piccolomini. MRS. OLIVER.
5. Violin Solo ..... MR. JOLLIFFE.
6. Song ....." Look Back" .....Reay. MR. MONTAGUE.
7. Song ....." Husbands" .....Roeckel. MRS. FLYNN.
8. Recitation ....." The Dandy Fifth" .. MR. QUINNEY.
9. Song (Character) .. MR. PETERS.
10. Step Dance ..... MR. JIM O'RIELLY.
Meeting of WELLINGTON and BLUCHER by the Red Sea.
PART II.
FARCICAL COMEDY, ENTITLED
" TURN HIM OUT."
CHARACTERS.

Nicodemus Nobbs	(An Itinerant Vendor of Juvenile Toys)	Mr. Hack.
Mr. Mackintosh Moke.	.....	Mr. Michael.
Mr. Eglantine Rosel-af	.....	Mr. Montague.
Julia (Moke's Wife) ..	.....	Miss M. Cottle.
Susan (Maid of all Work)	.....	Mrs. Flynn.
Porters.		

PRICES of ADMISSION: Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and 8 annas.
To be obtained at the Club Rooms, Esplanade Police Court, or from Mr. Hack, Police Station, Frere Road, or at the Doors on the Night of the Performance.
Doors Open at 8-30 P.M. Overture at 9 P.M.
W. D. T. HACK, Business Manager.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!!!
'Xmas Series.
Folding Series.
Relief Series.
Fancy Shape Series.
Comic Series.
Hand-painted Series.
Fold Silk Series.
Ivory Souvenir.
Hand-painted Opals.
Princess Series.
From Ans. 2 to Rs. 7 each.
MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
WE have just Unpacked a very Large Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, consisting of all New and Novel Designs. The prices are moderately marked so as to clear off the Heavy Stock of this year.
BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

PORT WINE.
ALL who from inclination or necessity—in this Country—drink Port Wine, should be assured of its absolute Purity and Genuineness. We can so Guarantee our Brands.

	Rs.	a.
Old Tawny and Old Crusted	48	8
Our Famous Invalid's	34	8
Nixon's Invalid's	27	8
White Port	32	8

Less 10 per cent. Discount for Cash.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
OF BOMBAY.
A
MUSICAL
BURLESQUE
OPERA
ENTITLED
" EMPEROR JEHANGIR"
OR
" TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN PINK"
Will be Produced by the
ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB,
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
ON THE
13TH AND 14TH DECEMBER, 1894,
Introducing the latest
POPULAR AIRS AND DANCES.
40 PERFORMERS.
Box Office open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Orchestra Stalls Dress Circle, front row, Rs. 3; Dress Circle, other seats, Rs. 2; Pit Stalls, Rs. 1; Pit and Gallery, 8 Ans.
MEMBERS' TICKETS.—The Hon. Secretary will issue Cards on Application to be Exchanged for Numbered Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

TOWN HALL.
AFTERNOON CONCERT,
ON
SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1894,
AT 5-15 P.M.
GIVEN BY MR. R. WENNING,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
MISS PEDRAZA, MISS EVANS, AND MISS DE GA.
PROGRAMME.
1. Piano.....March from Tannhauser.....R. Wagner. Arrangement by Liszt. MR. WENNING.
2. Violin ....Fantaisie Appassionata .....Vieuxtemps. MISS PEDRAZA.
3. Songs .....a The Cottage ..... b Devotion ..... } R. Schumann. MISS DE GA.
4. Piano.....Tanzweise .....Meyer Helmund. MISS EVANS.
5. Piano.....a Chanson Hongroise .....Dupont. b Caprice Genre Scarlatti ....Paderewski. MR. WENNING.
6. Violin .....a Serenade Espagnole .....Albeniz. b Bolero .....Moszkowski. MISS PEDRAZA.
7. Song .....Couplets de Siebel (Faust).....Ch. Gounod. MISS DE GA.
8. Piano.....Overture Tannhauser .....R. Wagner. MISS EVANS and MR. WENNING.
ADMISSION;—Reserved Seats .....Rs. 2. Unreserved Seats.....Re. 1.
TICKETS and PLAN at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row. Tickets may also be had at the Doors.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS WANTED.
THE BENGAL and NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY requires some ASSISTANT ENGINEERS temporarily, for Survey Work. Applications should be sent to AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, Gorakhpur, stating salary required.

BRITISH INDIA S. NAV. COMPANY, LD.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
FIRST CLASS Return Tickets between Bombay and Kurrachee will be issued at the specially REDUCED RATE of Rupees SIXTY for the CHRISTMAS Holidays.
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Bombay, 1st December, 1894.

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FRIDAY, December 14, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, December 15, for Purdah Ladies only, 3 to 4 p.m.
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NOTICES.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for Twelve months, commencing the First Day of February, 1895, estimated at 350 Tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.
Forms of Tenders can be obtained, and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th November, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company, for Twelve months, commencing the First Day of February, 1895, estimated at 500 tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.
Forms of Tender can be obtained, and Sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th Nov., 1894.

NOTICE.
THE SORAB WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS Co., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION).
IN the matter of the Debenture Loan of Rs. 2½ Lakhs to be raised shortly by the issue of Debentures of Rs. 500 each, bearing 7½ per cent. interest per annum, payable half-yearly, which Loan will run on for four years, and will be secured by the Mill property valued at Rs. 5 Lakhs, it has been decided to throw open a limited number of Debentures to the public.
Forms of Application for the same may be had on reference to the Undersigned.
MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.
4, Bruce Lane, Fort, 30th November, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 29.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, and Chief Commissariat Officers, Karachi and Aden, up to 12 Noon (Local time), on each of the Dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officers.

Description of Articles.	Estimated quantities per year.	Date of Invitation of Tenders.
For One and Three years at Bombay, Commencing from 1st April, 1895.		
Soft Soap .....lbs.	9,400	7th Dec., 1894.
Bed Straps, Leather .....No.	6,100	11th Do.
Latrine Papers .....ream.	1,470	14th Do.
Tubs, Iron, Galvanized, Pottery Articles	As provided for in the Schedule.	20th Do. / 18th Do.
For One year Bombay, Karachi, and Aden, Commencing from 1st April, 1895.		
Boat Tonnage and Land Carriage	As provided for in the Schedule.	15th Do.

H. ANDERSON, Capt.,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 19th November, 1894.

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The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, i.e., a Capital of Seven Rupees. By careful and economical management the

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ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME	26,855
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F. L. McAFEE, B.A.,
Secretary.
9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

NOTICE.
GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.
WATER-SUPPLY WORKS.
TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer of Mysore upto 4 p.m. of the 10th January, 1895, at the Public Offices, Bangalore, for the Supply *en bloc* of PIPES, VALVES, &c., &c., required for the Works given below, according to Specification, Copies whereof can be had from the Chief Engineer's Office, Bangalore, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Copy:—
(1) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Mysore City.
(2) Additional Distribution of Water to Mysore City.
(3) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Bangalore City.
(4) Distribution of Water to Bangalore City.
2. Each Tender must be on the printed Form attached to the Specification, and must be addressed to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore, and be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Water-supply Materials."
3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of half per cent. of the Contract amount or amounts in Currency Notes, Bank Bills, or Government of India Securities, made payable to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, and every such Tender not accompanied by such Deposit will be rejected.
4. Tenders will be opened by the Chief Engineer or his Head Assistant at the Public Offices, Bangalore, at 4 o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1895, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and will be finally disposed of by the 25th January, 1895, when the Deposits of all unaccepted Tenders will be returned.
5. The Chief Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the Tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.
6. Each Tenderer will be required within 30 Days from the date on which the acceptance of his Tender or Tenders shall have been notified to him, or to his agent, to furnish the Security mentioned in the Specification, and at his own charge and expense to execute a Deed of Contract, to be prepared or approved of by the Solicitors appointed therefor by the Government, on the basis of his Tender or Tenders, whereupon his Deposit, if any, will be returned.
7. Every Tenderer who should fail to furnish such Security and to execute such Deed of Contract, as aforesaid within the time above specified for that purpose, shall forfeit the Deposit money to the Government of Mysore, as liquidated damages, and his Tender or Tenders will, in such case, be considered as having been rejected or abandoned; and the Chief Engineer will thereupon at such time or times, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he may think fit, arrange for the fulfilment by any other person or persons of the Contract undertaken by the defaulter, who will be held liable, irrespective of the forfeiture aforesaid, for all damages, loss, costs, charges, and expenses arising from or by reason of such failure and re-arrangement as aforesaid.
8. All further needful information may be had on application at this Office.
C. BOWEN, COLONEL,
Chief Engineer of Mysore.
Bangalore, November 13th, 1894.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers' and Railway Terminus.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE
HARRISON & CO.,
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"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.
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WEIGHT IN GOLD.
Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are. Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

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THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	1,000	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000	100	100		165
	2,000	100	75	10. p.c.	120
	3,000	100	10		60
			50		100
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 per. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	250
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,010xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	1550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	137½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	110
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,180xd
French	300	500	500	25	400xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	107½
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahadmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	372½
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	15	210xd
New Beraz	1,200	500	500	25	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	35	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	12	200
Vikart	...	1,000	100	90	1,110
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	645
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	43
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	725
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	382½
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,175
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	205
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	870
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	545
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	400
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,065xd
Imperial Cotton	200	500	500	15	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,305
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	150
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	995
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	760
Leopold	3,500	100	163	10	174
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	980xd
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,385
azagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	157½
Norarji Gocul-Midas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,010
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	460
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,320xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,335
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	685
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	10	390
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	595
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	209
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10	250
				7½	
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	120
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,250
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,625
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Marks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	129
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	3,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	60	1,010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	24

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	23-14	
Gold Leaf	"	23-8	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	23-7	"
Do. do. new	"	23-4	"
Australia bar Gold	"	23-9	
Bombay bar Gold	"	23-10	
Sovereigns	"	18-3	
Do. Dragons	"	18-3	
Silver T	"	23-10	
Do. 1/4	"	23-12	
Carolas	"	285-8	
Mexican	"	186-8	
Five Franc Pieces	"	300-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Concert, Royal Yacht Club.
Performance by Pupils of Frere-Fletcher Girls' School, 8-30 p.m.
Cooke's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Vallance's Variety Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9-15 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mahanady entered the dock on Monday and the steamer Claverley yesterday; the steamer Sabarmati left it on Monday, and the transport Victoria yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dwarka and Ganges entered, and the steamers Pachumba and Netherley Hall left the dock yesterday.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS.—His Highness the Second Prince of Travancore and the well-known artist, Raja Ravi Varma, are expected to arrive here by the Madras mail train to-morrow.

A MISSING DELIRIOUS YOUTH.—Urjoon Essoo, a Hindu lad, aged sixteen years, who had been suffering from delirium of fever for the last three days, has been reported missing since Monday from his brother-in-law's house, at Foras Road.

CHARITY.—Rai Mehta Punalal, C.I.E., Diwan of Udaipur, in Rajputana, who has been staying here for some time past, visited the Goculdas Tejpal Schools a few days ago. He was greatly pleased with what he saw, and gave a sum of Rs. 150 to found a prize to be awarded to the girl showing the greatest proficiency in needle-work. He also gave a donation of Rs. 100 to the G. T. Luxminarayan Temple.

A NEW FIELD GLASS.—We have had the pleasure of inspecting a very clever and ingenious invention in the Aitchison Patent Pocket Field Glass, and must certainly express our great satisfaction with the same. The tubes when fully extended, measure 6 inches and when closed to the thickness of 1 inch. Excellent definition, good power, rapidity in focussing, and last but not least, portability (glass and case fitting into a waistcoat pocket) places this glass far ahead of any other in the market. The sole agents in India are Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EMBARKATION OF THE REMAINS OF A MOGUL GENTLEMAN.—The remains of Aga Mahomed Ismail Haji Zaenool Abadeen Shah, aged forty-five years, the brother of Mr. Aga Haji Abdool Hoosein Zainool Abadeen, the owner of the Bombay Persian Steam Navigation Company, and who died in his family bungalow at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, about three months ago, will be conveyed this afternoon to Mody Bay for embarkation to Kerbella for interment. A large number of Mahomedans will form the procession, and flags will be carried unfurled.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-30 p.m.:—

March.....H M S Camperdown.....Clove.
Overture .....La Torcadore .....Adam.
Valse .....Christmas Roses .....Waldteufel.
Selection .....Coster Songs.....Kappey.
Gavotte .....Fleice.
Galop.....The Noisy Johnnie .....Pritchard.

"DRIVERS MUST KEEP TO THE LEFT."—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, fined Dadu Alumia, a hack victoria driver, for driving his vehicle without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and also for driving on the wrong side of the road, the amount of fine being Rs. 3 in the first and Rs. 5 in the second instance. Mr. T. L. Roberts informed the magistrate that accused had caused damage to his dog-cart to the extent of Rs. 100 by driving carelessly and on the wrong side. He wanted to know how the injury was to be made good. The magistrate referred him to a civil court.

BURGLARY AT MUSJID BUNDER ROAD.—Jacob Jooma, a silk merchant, having his shop at Musjid Bunder Road, has reported to the police, that, about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, his mehta, named Muganlal, and his adopted son, Sumsoo Nana, locked the door of the shop, and went to their respective houses. On the following morning, when the adopted son returned to the shop, he found the lock intact, but on entering the place discovered that a wooden box had been forced open and currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 375, stolen therefrom. On a further examination of the shop, it was noticed that the roof had been cut and hole made in it sufficient to allow a man to get through. There appears to be some idea that the hole in the roof was not made by any outsider, as complainant declined to allow the police to investigate the matter regarding the mehta and his adopted son.

JAMNADAS JIWANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of November, the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,616, among whom the number of new admissions was 934, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoo	267	205	240	712
Mussalman	85	43	84	212
Parsee	2	..	8	10
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total...	354	248	332	934

The average daily attendance was 121.

GIVING A BOY STOLEN GOODS TO SELL.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Hack charged Visram Narayen with housebreaking and theft of pieces of cloth from the shop of Cassum Hassum, on the 20th ultimo, at Jamblee Moholla. The accused gave the stolen property and a yard-measure to Dyal Raguji, a boy of nine, with instructions to sell the cloth at three annas a yard. The boy took the bundle and the yard-measure and going after the fashion of a hawker began crying out, "Good and cheap cloth to be sold: three annas per yard: only a few pieces left." A policeman arrested the boy on suspicion, the lad stating that he was only an agent, the real owner being the accused. The boy further said that he was paid his wages (one pice) in advance. The accused was looked for, and virtually taken into custody. Evidence to the above effect having been recorded, the magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' hard labour.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE public of Bombay have now a good opportunity of hearing Edison's phonograph with latest improvements as exhibited at the Chicago Exhibition. Professor Andrea Abbriata, agent for Edison's phonograph, has come to Bombay from Karachi with his brother, and has put up at the Esplanade Hotel. Professor Abbriata is announced to give exhibitions daily from 12 o'clock noon to 11 p.m. The instrument is placed on a table in the drawing-room on the first floor of the hotel. The phonograph was one of the marvels of the Paris Exhibition in 1878, and since then great improvements have been made. The phonograph speaks fluently assimilating a correct human voice; it sings, laughs, whistles, sneezes, and coughs. It reproduces the most delicate as well as the most distracted sounds and gives a true representation of the piano and musical pieces executed by different bands, *prima donnas*, and great tenor singers. The instrument, besides giving utterance to comic and other songs with pianoforte accompaniment also reproduces the choicest gems from the great Italian operas sung by Madame Adelina Patti. The selections the Professor has ready at command also include the songs of Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Stanley, Signor Zoli, the brothers DeRedzeke, Signor Cardinali, &c. The admission fee to the exhibition is one rupee.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

THE Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has received the following subscriptions for 1894:—

	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent	30
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley	25
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine	20
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy	10
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade	10
Mr. H. Coudrey	20
Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co.	20
Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel	10
Mr. Henry Conder	10
Mr. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Settna	10
Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett	10
Messrs. Vrizbhookandass Thakoredas Atmaram	11
Mr. G. Cotton	10
The Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity	15
Mr. G. Price de Saone	10
Messrs Morarjee Gokuldass & Co.	10
Mr. F. A. Ettelo	10
Total....Rs.	241

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE POWER TO REFUSE THE GRANT OF A LICENSE.

IMPERATRIX VS. OOMAR ESSA.

IN this case Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Forth Presidency Magistrate, submitted, under section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the following two questions of law which arose in the hearing of the above case pending before him:—(1.) Whether, under section 394 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, the Municipal Commissioner has the power to refuse the grant of a license on the money being tendered for the same? 2. Whether a magistrate is not bound to convict, under the section, a person admitting that he holds no license, but pleading that he has tendered money for the license, which money is refused by the Commissioner?

It appeard that the Municipal Commissioner prosecuted the defendant under olauses B. and D. of section 394 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 for using a place for sale or storage of firewood, for which the Municipal Commissioner would not grant a license. The defendant pleaded not guilty before the magistrate, saying that the Commissioner wrongfully, withheld the license. Mr. Wilkin ordered him to vacate the place within fifteen days and postponed the case for further hearing to 13th November, on which day Mr. S. G. Velinker appear for the defendant and argued that the Commissioner had no power to refuse a license under section 394, and referred to section 390 of the present Act, in which express provision for refusal is made; and to section 225 of Act III of 1872, in which power of refusal was expressly given. In support of his argument, Mr Velinker cited I. L. R. 17 Bom. 731. Mr. Wilkin was inclined to think that, as section 394 of the present Act distinctly states that no person shall use any premises, &c., without a license, the question whether the Commissioner's refusal was right or wrong could not be gone into in these proceedings; and that, on the accused's admission that he had no license, he was liable to conviction under the section; but as there was room for doubt, on Mr. Velinker's application, Mr. Wilkin consented to refer the above mentioned two questions for the opinion of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: The questions whether the Municipal Commissioner refused the accused a license, and whether the refusal was legally justified are, in our opinion, irrelevant to the determination of this case. A Presidency Magistrate may, under section 471 of Bombay Act III of 1888, convict and punish any person contravening any provision of section 394, sub-section 1; as for instance, using any premises for any of the purposes mentioned in that sub-section without a license from the Commissioner.

AN ORDER OF ACQUITTAL MADE WITHOUT JURISDICTION.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHIMAPPA BIN RAMANNA.

THIS was a review of the proceedings of Mr. Keshew Vishnu Ghaisus, first-class magistrate of Dharwar, who, in February last, convicted the accused of theft and fined him Rs. 60, or in default, to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, dismissed an appeal from the above conviction on the 30th May last as beyond time; but on appellant's application it appeared on enquiry that the appeal was not presented in time owing to his pleader's remissness. The appeal was readmitted on 1st August, and after hearing appellant's pleader, the papers were called for, and notice ordered to issue. The appeal was finally heard by Mr. Johnston on the 4th September, when the conviction and sentence were reversed, and the fine was ordered to be returned to the accused. The Government Pleader appeared in support of the Session Judge's order.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: The Sessions Judge, after receiving the criminal appeal, recorded a written order of rejection on the ground that it was barred by limitation. On a later representation by the prisoner, he admitted the appeal, and at the hearing acquitted him. The High Court called for the record, and has had the advantage of the argument of the learned Government Pleader. The High Court of Madras, in the case in 7 Mad. H. C. R. apx. 29, held on section 278 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1872, corresponding to section 421 of the present Code, that a District Magistrate, who had rejected an appeal, might hear it on the merits, it being proved to his satisfaction that the appellants's pleader had been absent with an adequate excuse. In Emp. vs. Mahomed, I.L.R. 4 Bom. 101, this court, after referring to section 285 [illegible] section 420), held its [illegible] rejection under section 278 to be final. The learned Government Pleader points out that the petition of appeal in that case had been duly presented by a pleader, and that it had been apparently rejected on the merits. He suggests that the words in section 421, "no sufficient ground for interfering," imply an order passed on the merits: and that the order of the Sessions Judge rejecting is not an order passed "upon appeal" within the meaning of section 430, but to be distinguished as a dismissal under section 4 of the Limitation Act XV of 1877 and open to review by the Sessions Judge. On this point we are aware of no reported authority; but after consideration, we decline to import into the code a refinement which would seriously impair the finality of criminal judgments. In civil matters, review may, sometimes be obtained, but only after a careful procedure. The Criminal Procedure Code, however, makes no such provision. The jurisdiction of revision is vested in the High Court, which has ample powers under chapter 32 to rectify any inadvertent failure of justice. We are of opinion, therefore, that the order of acquittal was made without jurisdiction: but as no reason appears for holding it wrong on the merits, and no motion has been made by the Government, we return the record and proceedings.

SECOND B.SC. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE result of the Second B.SC. Examination of the Bombay University was declared last evening. The following is the list of successful students:—

First Class.—Rughoonath Purshotam Pranjape.

Second Class.—Nurhur Vasudev Sapre, S. C. Seshacher, Turuchand Tulsidas Sodak.

Pass Class.—Tirumalchar Bangalor, Ganesh Vaman Jandekar, Fakirgowda Shinwangowda Patil, Burjorji Edalji Watcha.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, December 5.
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.—Hymn 463.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
Wednesday, December 5.
6 p.m.—Day of Intercession for Missions.
Intercession Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 107 and 169.

THE heroic commander dealt with the rebel Sepoys with merciless severity. "The punishment of mutiny is death," was his stern motto throughout the campaign, and he only desisted from blowing prisoners from guns because he thought it a waste of powder. Yet we are told, "often, after ordering executions he would retire to his tent and burst into tears." There is a touch of grim humour, however, in the following example of his severity. "One night we were all waiting for our dinner, and none appeared. Messengers were sent to the cooking tents, but only brought back word that dinner was coming, till, about half-an-hour after the appointed time, Nicholson, who always dined with us, came on the scene, with 'I am sorry, gentlemen, to have kept you waiting for your dinner, but I have been hanging your cooks!' We soon learnt the story. One of the cook boys, whose conscience revolted at wholesale murder, went to Nicholson and told him the soup was poisoned with aconite. Nicholson kept the boy safe until just before dinner was to be served, when he sent for and arrested the cooks. The soup was brought in with the cooks. Nicholson told one of the cooks to eat some; the cook protested on the ground of caste. Nicholson knew that a Mussulman had no caste, and peremptorily ordered the cook to swallow some, telling him at the same time that he, Nicholson, knew it was poisoned; of course the cook denied this. Nicholson then had a small monkey brought in, and some of the soup poured down its throat. In a few minutes the truth of the cook boy's story was seen—the little monkey was dying of poison. Sentence of death was at once passed, and a few minutes afterwards our regimental cooks were ornamenting a neighbouring tree." Gen. Nicholson was mortally wounded at the siege of Delhi, and died soon after the city was captured.

SIX Capucin priests have been, after some trouble, nominated by the Propaganda Fido for the Eritrea Colony; some were of a too conciliatory character to be grateful to the Propaganda, but of course it was impossible for that body to resist the will of the Pope. Almost all are natives either of the province of Rome or of Perugia. A hyman accompanies them to Africa for the service of the Apostolic Prefecture.

ILLEGAL ERECTION OF A NEW PRIVATE MARKET.

A CASE SUBMITTED FOR THE HIGH COURT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Cowasji Byramji Gorwalla stood charged at the instance of Mr. Douglas Bennett, Superintendent of Markets, with having established a new private market on his premises near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, at Parel, without the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner, in contravention of Section 402 Sub-Section 2 of the Bombay Municipal Act. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Dharamsey, solicitor, represented the defendant.

In delivering judgment the magistrate said: This is a prosecution at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, by Mr. Douglas Bennett, Superintendent of Markets, of one Cowasji Byramji Gorwalla, for having established a new private market on his premises near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station at Parel, without the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner, in contravention of Section 402 Sub-Section 2 of the Bombay Municipal Act. For the defence it is admitted that a new private market has been established without sanction, but it is contended that the market has been established more than three months prior to the issue of process in this case, and that therefore, under the provisions of Section 514 of the Act these proceedings are time-barred, or in other words that the Municipality has by its own laches rendered what would otherwise have been an offence, no offence whatsoever. The establishment of the market is fully proved, and is indeed admitted, the burden of proving that such establishment does not constitute an offence under the Act, is therefore on the defendant; and it is now for me to see, how far that burden has been discharged. Legal proceedings commenced on August 6 by the issue of a summons from this court, the defendant has therefore, to satisfy me that his market was established prior to May 6. For the prosecution, Mr. Bennett and Abdulla Jairaj, both state that on May 19 they visited the chawl in question, and although there were some squatters, ten or twelve in number, sitting some in the gateway, some just inside the gateway of the premises in which the chawl is situated, the walls of the rooms of the chawl were then standing, and Abdulla Jairaj further says that on that date there were tenants in these rooms who were not the squatters. He also states that the walls had been removed, when he visited the premises again at the end of June or beginning of July, and that when he visited the premises yet again on August 2 the rooms had been converted into a place for squatters, a *chuppra* put up as a protection against rain, and below it a raised ground for the squatters to sit down. For the defence two of the defendant's employes Harkison Ramnarayen and Ram Sahai Motilal allege that on April 28 squatters on other grounds, being driven off by municipal officers, applied to defendant through another squatter, one Rama Bheeva for permission to occupy his premises, and that they sat from April 29, though no rent was paid till May 18. Rama Bheeva confirms this except the date, which he gives as 4, 5, or 8 days after the Poornima, in Chaitur Vud, and says that the squatters declined to pay rent for one month. Now Rama Bheeva was formerly a tenant in the chawl before its purchase by the defendant, and it may therefore be presumed that he knew how it could be adopted to the requirements of the squatters as a market, before approaching the defendant on the subject. We, thus, have the statement of two witnesses, servants of defendant, and therefore to a certain extent interested witnesses that the chawl was occupied as a market from April 29 and corroborated only in part by the evidence of Rama Bheeva, who cannot fix the exact date of occupation. It therefore only remains to be seen how far these statements are borne out by documentary evidence. A book is produced containing an account headed "Expenses of the Parel Chawl," and the account shows that two coolies were paid 5 annas each on May 1 and 2, and 2 annas 6 pies each on May 3, and the witnesses state that such payments were made for removal of the portion walls on those days, but in cross-examination Hurkison admits that the coolies were still being employed on May 28 and 29 and long afterwards, and that the account is of the expenditure in respect of all the three chawls. An entry is also put in showing that the squatters paid rent from May 18. Taking the evidence as a whole I must come to the conclusion that the market was established on a date subsequent to May 6, and that defendant thereby committed an offence, in that the establishment was without the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner as required by the Act. But looking to the fact that according to the penal schedule to Section 471 of the Act an offence under Section 402 sub-section 1 is punishable, while nothing is mentioned as to the punishment to be awarded for an offence under sub-section 2. I propose with the concurrence of both parties to submit for the opinion of the High Court, the following questions:—(1) Whether in view of the fact that in the schedule to Section 471 the fine to be inflicted is for an offence under Section 402, sub-section 1, sub-section 2 can be so read with sub-section 1, as to make the offence of establishing a new private market without the sanction of the Commissioner, in a portion of the city not specified by the Corporation as a place where a new market may be permitted, punishable with the fine set against sub-section 1 (?) And if not (2) Is the offence punishable in any, and if so, in what manner?

MR. C. M. BALIVALA'S BENEFIT.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I., Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., and other Parsees, Hindu, and Mahomedan gentlemen, and a large number of Parsee ladies, attended a representation of "Gopichand," followed by a farce, at the Novelty Theatre, on Monday evening. It was a benefit night, in order to acknowledge the merits of Mr. Cursetjee Mervanjee Balivala as an actor, After the conclusion of the first part, Mr. S. C. Dhondy appeared on the stage, and requested Sir Jamsetjee to present Mr. Balivala with the purse, which was hung up in a niche on the stage. This the worthy Baronet did with a few words of appreciation of Mr. Balivala's services. There were numerous other articles displayed, being presents from a host of friends. Mr. Balivala thanked Sir Jamsetjee, and the audience generally for their kind patronage. His Excellency Sir Asman Jah of Hyderabad, through his Private Secretary, Mr. Dosabhoy Nusservanji Chinoy, presented a valuable ring to Mr. Balivala, who also took an opportunity of thanking that nobleman for his present.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES 1894-95.

ENTRIES FOR DECEMBER 8TH.

1ST RACE.—"Novice Stakes."
Mr Lyndon's Ghatan
Mr Greenboam's g a b Sir Arthur
Mr Graham's g a g Duty, late Saleem
Mr Murdoch's blk cb w The Shrew
Mr Beatty's w a p Futteh
Mr Murray's ch w m Mischief.

2ND RACE.—"Local Stakes."
Mr. Lyndon's Ghatan
Capt Gabb's g a p Grey Ghost
Mr Graham's g a g Duty, late Saleem
Mr N S Symon's b cb m Nautch Girl

3RD RACE.—"Hack Stakes."
Mr E K Khan's g a h Grey Peter
Mr Graham's g a h Nuffil
Mr Graham's ch a h Mirzapore, late Shay Allum
Aga Jungi Shah's g a Blue Board

5TH RACE.—"Galloway Plate."
Mr Lyndon's Ghatan
Capt Ross's b a g Biemillah
Mr Esa Khalifa's b a g Nadir Shah
Capt Gabb's g a p Grey Ghost
Mr E K Khan's Vines
Mr Moochui Shah's g a g Grain
Mr Fahad bin Feeds g a g Bagdad

No. 4 Race on the prospectus, "The Colonials" having fallen through, the following race is substituted: "New Comer's Scurry" 3 furlongs: Rs. 99. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under, landed since 1st September. 13-3 to carry 10 stone. W. I. Entries which will constitute starting declarations to be received by Honorary Secretaries not later than Thursday, 6th December, at 1 p.m. Entrance Rs. 5.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rai Mehta Punnalal, C.I.E., Diwan of Oodyepore	200	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged..	1,24,369	9	5
Grand total.....	1,24,569	9	5

H. A. ACWORTH, Chairman,
T. S. WEIR, Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th December, 1894.

SAVES TIME AND MONEY.—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and Wind Pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS & Co.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 24th November. Vasunji Nathoo and Company, Chemists and Druggists, of Shaik Memen Street, Bombay, for an improved ointment for the cure of ringworm and similar skin diseases; M. S. Mohidin Mirasidar, North Arcot District, for a plough protector. Edmund Leredo Chalke, M. D. Assistant Surgeon. Berhampore Ganjam District, for "Chalkes improved selfacting disinfecting commode." Angus Murray of Strathray, Dumbreck, Glasgow, Scotland, Engineer, and Wallace Fairweather of Saxonholme Dumbreck, Glasgow, Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in sand moulding machines; Edwin Long, Carriage Foreman, Karachi in the Province of Sind for improvements in adjustable sliding sashes. John Hewett Stephens assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras, for a syphon trap or connection for sewers in combination with a dirt box or otherwise, by which solid indissoluable matter arrested can be easily removed without interfering with the free flow of sewage and without allowing any escape of sewer gas. Wasudeo Kashinath Kiroskar L M S. Private Medical Practitioner at Sholapur, for an apparatus for heating water for domestic purposes.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888 in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act Alfred Savill Tomkins, of Holmwood Caterham in the County of

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE sale of horses of H. M.'s 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Infantry, which was to take place to-day, has been POSTPONED till SATURDAY, the 8th instant, as the horses have not yet arrived, owing to some accident.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vuyanni's Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

About 25 horses and ponies belonging to H M.'s 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry. The horses are all trained in harness and very good trappers. The ponies have all played polo and are also good trappers.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods

On account and risk of Joseph Hajee Giga—
4 cases buttons.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful C B pony, about 13-2, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office brougham.
1 nearly new vict ria with removeable coach-box.
1 iron gley Arab galloway, 14 hands, 5 years, goes well in harness.
The property of Colonel F. C. ST. JOHN, going Home.
1 handsome strong bay waler gelding, 15-1, very handsome, perfectly quiet, a perfectly infantry charger, stands any firing, an excellent ladies' horse.
The property of Brigade-Surgeon Lt.-Col. GALLOWAY—
1 handsome strong bay waler gelding, rising 7-15-2, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 strong English-built dog-cart, high wheel, in very good order, by "Miluce."
1 set of brass-mounted single harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Clifton Lodge," Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the "Retreat," the very valuable and handsome substantial made teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome large parian figures, oleographs and pictures, Hinks's and Dittmar's table and hanging kerosene lamps, &c., the property of A. B. L. COOPER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 5, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c. AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, and the following days, at 1 p. m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap belting, canvas pipes and belting, iron chain, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel, leather scrap, old rails, old ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, zinc sheet pieces, gun metal, old furniture, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the Goods removed away within one Month, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A Monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case colored woollen scarves.
2 cases black coating and pilot serge.
2 bales white shirtings, No. 1500.
2 cases black Kaiser ink.
1 case red and blue ink.
1 " leather dressing.
1 " gum.
6 pairs India-rubber gloves.
On account of the concerned—
1 case cigarettes.
On account and at the risk of Marwaree Ramputab Sivnarayen, ex "Clan Graham"—
R—a4670—721—1 bale orange cambrics 19 by 25 yards.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 5, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Mr. Curimbhai Ebrahim's Bungalow, the valuable teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge and others, best plated-ware, a fine-rate walnut-wood brass framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., English iron safe, fancy screens, windproof lamps, brass bedstead, a handsome open barouche, by Simpson, of Madras, recently done up thoroughly, a pair of powerful grey walers, going in single and double harness, set of double harness, etc., the property of Nawab MOHSIN-UL-MULK, Bahadur, Moulvie Mahdi Ali, who has left Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TALEWADY, NEAR WITHULWADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Kessowjee Laljee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Atmaram Manik and Suruswatibai, widow of Manik Withojee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of February 1893.

All the right, title and interest of the said Atmaram Manik Keshrinath Manik and Suruswatibai, widow of Manik Withojee, in all those two pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground situate at Telewady, near Withulwady, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in aggregate 336 square yards or thereabout, and registered by the Collector of Pension Tax and Land under old No. 638, new No. 4-2961, old survey No. 138, new survey No. 5 by 11-1693, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under C Ward, Nos. 1708, 1702-(1), and 179-(2), Street Nos. 38, 36, and 38 A, the first piece is bounded on the east by a Talewaddy passage and beyond that the 2nd piece hereinafter mentioned, on the west by the property of Kullianji Gopal, on the north by a gutter, and beyond that partly by the property of Lilladher Hunsraj, partly by the property of Sittabai, widow of Ramchandra Dinanath, and partly by the property of Gopinath Eknath, and on the south by a sweepers' passage, and beyond that by the property of Visram Mowjee. The second piece is bounded on the east by the property of Kessowji Lallji, on the west by a Talewady passage, and beyond that the said first piece hereinbefore described, on the north by the privies in common, and on the south by a passage, and beyond that by the property of Eknath Raghoba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applicatton may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 6 n instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Shere Bazaar, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining drawing and crockery and glassware, bedroom furniture, platedware, ebonized cottage pianoforte, first-rate oleographs, wind-proof lamps, Brusse's carpets, &c., the property of Mr. CHARLES STEWART.

The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Thana beyond the Prostestant Church, in the bungalow lately occupied by E. J. O'Brien, Esq., the valuable, and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, Brussel's carpets, &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES.

On MONDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, to close accounts.

10 boxes vino de champagne carte Rose at Vix Bara.
6 " champagne sparkling gold.
6 " do. do. sparkling cabinet extra cuvee.
12 " barac wine of bordeaux.
4 " grape wine yquem (white).
9 " do. sudinrant (white).
2 " sparkling hock.
2 " do. moselle.
8 " red portwine from Portugal.
8 " white portwine from Portugal.
7 " cherry from Spain.
4 " hogshead of bordeaux claret.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Tank the Stock-in-trade of a furniture Merchant closing his business, consisting of complete suits of lining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture of superior finish and best workmanship, made by Madrasi workmen, under owner's supervision after the designs of English furniture manufacturers, artistic chiffoniers, cabinets, revolving office tables, book presses, elegant single and double mirror door almirahs, elegant dressing and washhand tables to match, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the propesty will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 5, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of valuable Landed Properties on the east side of Bhendy Bazaar Road, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Hassanali Rahimanjee, Mahomedali Rahimanjee Pitalwalla, Amirjee Rahimanjee, Rutanbai Rahimanjee and Javerbai Munguljee, advertised to be sold on 5th, 6th and 7th December, 1894, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 3-30 p.m., has been POSTPONED until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 5, 1894.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific: most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for testing the sight, and we endeavour to visit the other moffussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.

Price List free on application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WHITE AND STRIPED DRILL,
FOR
SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 27 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all Christians, including Government Servants, and including WOMEN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years, payments, provided the Nominee survives the Subscriber.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother-sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability tasitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports an advance of 1-8 per cent. in the price of Consols at 103¼; Indian Sterling Loan being quoted at 112¼ ex-div. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16 per cent. lower, at £55 15-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 3-16d., say to 28 5-16d. per oz., and, in New York, the metal was half a cent cheaper, at 61 ⅝ cents with demand Exchange in London ¼ cent higher at 4·88 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was further reduced 1-16d. to 1s. 0 13-16d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102½; and Paris Exchange on London was unaltered.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 30⅜s. per 416 lbs., buyers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Hamburg, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; and Linseed at 35⅜s. per 416 lbs., business done; April-May shipment, to Amsterdam; tone of the market easier.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened yesterday with the Goat Skin sale, at which there was a fair demand, Madras Skins having been slightly easier. The number of Goat Skins offered at these sales is 1,100,000 and of Sheep Skins 1,060,000.

A decline of 1·32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 3-32d. per lb.; and Broach, of all grades, was 1-16d. lower. American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 1-64d. for December-January deliveries, and 3 3-32d. for April-May. The market closed quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals firm, the day's Sales having amounted to 6,000 bales; including 100 East Indians. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged yesterday, at 5 13-16 cents; but February Futures were 10 points higher, at 5·74 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 74,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts.....	74,000	66,000	54,000
Two days' do.	122,000	114,000	90,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,799,000	3,066,000	2,810,000

Business in our local Cotton market to-day has been upon a small scale; but the feeling has been steady, and prices have advanced Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have done nothing whatever; and the purchases by the Mills sum up only 850 bales—all ready new Cotton—consisting of 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 159-61, 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 144; and Dhulia, at Rs. 151½; and 50 each of Pachora, at Rs. 151½; Chuudur, at Rs. 167; and Akola Ginned, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT has been steadier in tone to-day; but the volume of busines passing has been small. *Hard Yellow* has declined one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 3-11-0 per cwt., but other descriptions are all unchanged in value.

SEEDS have been firm; but business for shippers' account has been upon only a moderate scale, an advance of half-an-anna per cwt. has taken place in *Linseed*, but other kinds show no change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,628 bales.
Wheat	5,107 cwts.
Linseed.....	3,271 "
Rapeseed	3,595 "
Gingelly.....	22,107 "
Groundnuts	2,325 "
Castorseed	2,691 "
Rice	6,803 "

FREIGHTS.—There is no improvement in rates; but a slightly better demand has been felt, particularly for December shipment. The ready Clan Ranald (s) has been fixed for one choice port, at 16s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak again at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits; but the Bazaar still being eager buyers, rates again receded, say to 1s. 0 29-32d. for demanded and three months' sight Bills, at which local business was reported. Later on the Bazaar turning round to re-sell Gold, &c. 1s. 1 1-32d. for rates again rallied to 1s. 0 15-16d. for ready Telegraphic, and to 1s. 1 3-32d. for three months' Bills; also 1s. 1d. for forward Telegraphic, for February-March transfer, at which busines was done, and the market closed firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 0 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 0 31-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·37⅜	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at last evening's closing quotations of 103 13-16 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and at 103½ for the next settlement, and remained thereat throughout the day closing at 103 13-16 for Money, and 103 9-16 for Account with a steady feeling.

SHARES are quiet, and quotations generally show no change. We have however to report this evening an advance of Rs. 30 in Sunderdas Mill shares; of Rs. 20 in Coorla; of Rs. 15 in Alliance; of Rs. 10 in David; of Rs. 5 each in Maneckji Petit, Oriental and Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera.....	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	103¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112¼ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	55 15-16
Bar Silver	28 5-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Ceara Maranham, interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.
Line Perim Hodeida, interrupted.
Messages for Seoul, Chemulpo and Genzam can now be accepted via Fusan but at sender's risk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th December, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	Nil	...	...	...
Teheran	4	2	30 p.m.	...	20
Suez	4	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 4th December, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	60	...	2
" Karachi.....	...	21	...	1
" Madras.....	...	33	...	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 3.

10 p.m.	74·1

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

6 a.m.	70·9
10 a.m.	75·9
2 p.m.	80·2
4 p.m.	79·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BABONAU—November 10, at Hazaribagh, the wife of T Walter Babonau, S A. Superintendent, Survey of India, of a son.
FRASER—November 28, at Berhampore, the wife of H C Fraser, of a daughter.
PARTRIDGE—November 24, at Pauri, Garhwal, N-W P, the wife of W R Partridge, I C S, of a son.
WILLIAMS—November 30, at the General Hospital, Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Captain C L Williams, M D, M R C S, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—HUNTER—November 29, at Christ Church, Bankipur, by the Rev Barclay Kitchin, Chaplain of Bankipur, assisted by the Rev H A. Sealy, Chaplain of Arrah, Elliot George Drake-Brockman, Indian Civil Service to Ethel May, eldest daughter of Charles Hunter, Esq, Manchester, and niece of A Forbes, Esq, Commissioner of Patna Division.
JOHNSON—HARVEY—November 28, at Madras, at St Matthias', Vepery, by the Rev H D Goldsmith, M A. Robert William Johnson, Assistant Superintendent, Excise Commissioner's Office, Nagpur, Central Provinces, to Susan youngest daughter of Mr William Harvey, of Madras.

DEATH.

WALKER—November 26, at Campbellpore, Maud Scott Elliot, the beloved daughter of Captain A L Walker, Royal Artillery, aged 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1894.

AT a time when the question of the severity of educational tests has again come to the front in this Presidency and when our correspondence columns are daily filled with complaints of the "Massacre of the Innocents," it will be gratifying to all educationalists, whatever their views may be, to observe that the speech delivered by Lord Elgin before the annual Convocation of the Punjab University leaves no doubt as to the opinion of the head of the Executive in India on the subject. That opinion is just what might have been expected from a peer of advanced views hailing from a country, where poverty is not incompatible with the attainment of a University degree. As Lord Elgin reminded his hearers, the Scotch people have prided themselves for many a year on the efforts made by the poorer members of the community to graduate at St. Andrews, at Glasgow, at Aberdeen, or at Edinburgh. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Viceroy should express his approval of the Indian educational system as it is, and should adhere strongly to the broad principle that education is good; that "in all men there are capacities for development, and that the development of the higher faculties must be carried out by means of education." The Viceroy emphatically opposes the lowering of University tests, in response to the cry of "over-pressure," and declares that he can imagine nothing more disastrous to the cause of education in India than a depreciated standard of education. At the same time Lord Elgin could not but admit the difficulty of defending "an educational process which unfits a man for the only work which is given to him, and which he is bound to undertake to secure a maintenance." The great educational problem of the age in India is, in fact, how to bring the student to see that the possession of a University training may be utilised for other purposes than those of entering Government service, taking to the profession of the law, or conducting a vernacular newspaper. The question is rendered all the more important by the general poverty of the students. In our Universities at the present moment there are, perhaps, scarcely two students in a thousand to whom after leaving college, employment of some kind or other will not be an absolute necessity. The Education Commission very justly observed in their report that "a life of learned ease is almost unknown to the Indian student; his success must be success of a practical character; his ambition waits upon his daily wants." Having been kind enough to accept the facilities of higher education placed within his reach by a paternal administration, the student in too many instances evinces his gratitude by allowing it to be plainly seen that he thinks he is being treated very harshly because Government has no work for him to do. He has not yet learned that it is not the State alone that must open out the industries that will gradually increase the complexity of society and give a more extended choice of a walk in life for educated young men. Undoubtedly the State must take the lead, but it cannot be expected to do the whole of the work, which in many Western countries is left almost entirely to individual effort. Having been shown the way, private enterprise must emerge from its leading strings and walk alone.

This being the case it follows that technical education must serve a very useful purpose both in opening up to the student other means of livelihood than Government service or the learned professions, and in developing the indigenous resources of the country. We therefore cannot but express our regret that the Viceroy should have said anything at Lahore calculated to convey the impression that he looks, if not with an unfriendly, at least with an unsympathetic, eye upon the efforts now being made in the direction of technical instruction. We do not go so far as to say that this is the actual meaning of Lord Elgin's words, but certainly they will be made to bear that construction in many quarters. Broadly put, the attitude of the Viceroy resolves itself into this: that technical instruction must not be carried on at the cost of mental cultivation, and that if the two cannot be conducted side by side it is the former that must go to the wall. His Excellency holds that the "higher faculties of man" must take precedence to the "lower object of his necessities." Even if this reasoning is right as an abstract principle, it by no means follows that its application to a state of society such as exists in India to-day, is desirable. In view of the pressure of the population on the soil, commerce, and manufactures have in recent years obtained great economical importance as representing means of providing for the "lower object of the necessities of the people." The spread of technical education is one of the chief agencies to which we must look for the further development of commerce and manufactures, and for ridding the minds of youth of the idea that Government service or some "genteel" employment is the only desired haven for which their sails can be set. Speaking on one occasion of the effects of a purely literary education Archdeacon Sinclair observed: "What I want to see effected is just so much change in our system of elementary education as will give our boys a bias in favour of the dignity of manual labour, and the beauty and excellence of skilled artizanship." Lord Elgin describes technical instruction as a class of learning which "does not educate the brain," but surely almost any subject of instruction may be made a liberal study if so taught as to bring out the innate power of the student's mind, to make him observe and think, and to desire to know all he can concerning it. It is obvious that an education intended to develope dexterity and intelligence, and a knowledge of the why and the wherefore of varying manufacturing processes, cannot fail to draw out the mental capacities of students, while it has the further inestimable advantage of fitting them for useful occupations in life.

At the same time we readily admit that it is useless to expect that technical education will be of benefit to those who have not received at least a groundwork of literary education. This principle was admitted by Dr. Voelcker, when he visited India a few years ago, with a view to observing how far the agriculture of the country could be improved by the application of scientific methods. The learned analyst while urging that the educational system should be more adapted to the wants of the agricultural population, admitted that the time-honoured usages of the peasant in regard to systems of agriculture are suited to the climatic conditions of the country, and are in reality based unwittingly upon scientific truths. For the mass of the peasantry technical instruction would be of little value, for they have not sufficient education to be able to assimilate new ideas and would quickly return to the old-fashioned methods which experience has led them to regard as desirable. An illustration of the ability of the ignorant ryot to teach an educated Government officer the value of a particular agricultural process was given by his Excellency, who observed that to make the best of such discoveries, and to adapt them to the needs of cultivators in general scientific knowledge and chemical research are both required. It is in the direction of imparting such knowledge, in varying degrees, that technical instruction has its chief value. His Excellency rather departed from the severe principle he had laid down as to the development of man's higher faculties being more important than the lower object of his necessities, when he pointed out that the educational problem in India is how to give the best education "suitable to the general wants." That problem, as he observed, has not yet been solved, and will make up small demand upon the abilities of many a statesman. But there can be no doubt that nothing will go further towards the solution of this difficult question than the more general adaptation of the present system to the instruction of the student not only in regard to mere book-learning but also as to the processes concerned in productions of art or science in their relation to industry, and, if needful, to teach him to acquire the manual skill which production necessitates.

Now that so much attention is directed to Russia and Russian affairs some one has thought it advisable to try and upset a few more recognised errors. He tells us we are wrong in styling the Emperor of All the Russias Czar and the Empress the Czarina. The writer, who is anonymous, goes even further than Mr. Stead and the *Pall Mall Gazette* who always speak of the Tsar and the Tsarina. The Cyrillic alphabet, which is used by all Slav races belonging to the Eastern Orthodox Church, contains a certain number of letters which have no equivalent in the Roman alphabet, and when a Russian word is transliterated the sounds represented by these letters are rendered more or less accurately by a combination of Roman letters. Among those sounds the writer affirms without more ado, one of the most frequent is the *ts* sound which begins the word *Tsar*. He professes to be perplexed, if not actually horrified by the fact that it has become "Czar" for, says he, learnedly, in the Polish language, which uses the Roman alphabet, and through which the word might have reached us, the combination *cz* represents the sound, not of *ts*, but of *ch* in *church*, whilst the *ts* sound is represented by *c* and the word *Tsar* is written *Car* quite differently from what we had hoped and been accustomed to believe. It is Tsar, Tsaritsa, Tsarewitch, and Tsarevnar therefore, not Czar, Czarewitch, and so forth. And as to Czarina or Tsarina, we are unblushingly informed that it is not a Russian word at all. There is no such title, though if there were it would be Tsaritsa. Then the writer has the effrontery to tell us that *Tsar* and *Tsaritsa* are not the terms usually employed by Russians, at least among the educated classes. Since the time of Peter the Great the official terms are *Imperator* and *Imperatritsa*, and these titles are often preceded by the words *Gosudar* (Sir) and *Gosudarinya* (Madam). In common parlance the term most commonly used for the Tsar is simply *Gosudar*. If he wished to say, for example, in an informal way, that the Tsar had arrived, he would naturally use the words *Gosudar priyekhal*. It seems to be commonly supposed in England—and its colonies and dependencies too—that *Tsarevitch* and *Cesarevitch* are the same word, but this is another mistake. The word *Tsarevitch* may be applied to any son of any Tsar—the Great Tartar Khan and other non-Russian potentates were formerly called Tsars—whereas the term *Cesarevitch* is applied exclusively to the Heir Apparent to the Russian throne. Having said so much the writer endeavours to conciliate us by admitting that the latter word is derived, not from *Tsar*, but from *Caesar*, and contains a covert allusion to the claim put forward by Ivan III.—who married a Palæolog—and some of his successors that the Tsars of Muscovy were in a certain sense the successors of the extinct Byzantine Emperors. But beyond this the writer declares uncompromisingly that we and the great bulk of English-speaking people are wrong, and what is the most provoking part of the writer's outspokenness is that he is perfectly and undeniably right.

SYSTEMATIC female infanticide in the North-West Provinces is decreasing, but much remains to be done in the direction of suppressing crime of this description. On the 31st March, 1893, the population under the provision of the special Act for the prevention of infanticide was 60,475. During the cold weather of 1892-93 a special census was taken of certain villages suspected of infanticide, with the result that a number of villages were reproclaimed, especially in the Saharanpur, Mainpuri, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut Districts. In Shahjahanpur, Ballia, and Basti, in which districts operations under the Act had ceased, eight villages were re-proclaimed. The population under the Act during the year 1893-94 was 92,135, scattered over 608 villages in twenty-one districts. The juvenile population under the age of six was 7,745 boys and 4,854 girls at the beginning of the year, and 7,777 boys and 5,340 girls at the close. The ratio of girls to boys at the beginning of the year was 38·52 to 61·48. Adding births and deducting deaths the ratio stood at 39.90 to 60·10 at the close. Account being taken of arrivals, departures, and transfers the ratio at the close of the year was 40·7 to 59·3. The census figures and data show that in a given Indian population, which does not practise infanticide the number of boys and girls under six is equal or nearly equal. Strong suspicion, therefore, arises when the proportional number of boys to girls under six exceeds 120 boys to every 100 girls. In the population under the Act at the beginning of the year the boys under six were to the girls in the ratio of 61.48 to 38·52. The ratio at the close of the year just reported upon was 60·10 to 39·90. Some improvement has therefore taken place, but by the Government standard the existence of infanticide among the proclaimed population is conclusively established. Notwithstanding the high rate of girl mortality and the strong suspicion that there was foul play, it unfortunately happens that the authorities were not able to establish any case of girl-murder. But little doubt exists in their minds that culpable neglect, if not actual murder accounted for many of the deaths of female children. The Act gives power to magistrates to place under proper supervision any female child whose parents neglect to maintain it, but only in one division was this power exercised. In several districts it is felt that considerable laxity, both as regards administration of the Act and personal supervision prevailed and new orders have been issued by the provincial Government. It may not departmentally be a very serious offence to be guilty of this laxity, but morally it is enormous; and to the officials who escape with slight censure, a stigma attaches in that lives have been lost that they might have saved.

JOURNALS at home, which are friendly to the Congress, express regret that Mr. Edward Blake, the Nationalist member for South Longford, has not accepted the presidentship this year instead of Mr. Alfred Webb. With somewhat questionable taste, they compared the qualifications of the two gentlemen, and mention the fact that to Mr. Blake the position was first offered. Mr. Blake, it will be remembered prior to his election in 1892, had attained some eminence in Canada, where he served both as a Provincial Premier and a Dominion Minister. He retired from

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

CONFIRMATION OF THE OUTRAGES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The *Times* confirms from independent sources, the reports current of the frightful massacre and atrocities committed by Turkish soldiers at Sassoun in Armenia.

Lord Kimberley has sent an energetic remonstrance to the Porte on the subject.

The troops who carried out the slaughter were under the command of Zekki Pasha, and so inhuman were the orders given by this officer that the soldiers themselves hesitated to obey them. Under his directions the villagers were annihilated.

Zekki Pasha has since been decorated by the Sultan.

The *Times* insists upon the necessity for a searching and independent enquiry, and the punishment of the persons implicated in the atrocities.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

DEFENCE OF CHEFOO.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Chefoo stating that the foreigners there are making preparations for the defence of the city.

JAPANESE PREPARATIONS FOR ATTACK.

It is reported that the Japanese are organising expeditionary columns for further attacks on the Pechili coast, and that numerous transports have been sighted proceeding westward.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG. Dec. 3.

The Russian Press continues to comment freely on the rapprochement with Great Britain.

The *Novo Vremya* says Russia will be pleased at the existence of a better understanding with England if the advantages to be derived therefrom will be reciprocal, and if Great Britain will become the friend of Russia in Asia and cease opposing her policy in Europe.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

ROME, Dec. 3.

The Italian Parliament was opened to-day.

The Speech from the Throne announced the measures to be taken to balance the Budget and restore the credit of the country. It stated that the domestic outlook was promising.

Referring to foreign politics the Speech dwelt on the friendly relations between Italy and the Powers, and said that the peace of Europe was assured, for none desired nor dared to disturb the present tranquillity.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

President Cleveland, in his message to Congress, praises the progress made by Japan, and refers to her laudable desire to attain complete domestic independence and to be recognized as one, on a full equality, amongst the family of nations.

The message announces that efforts will continue to be made to counteract the depletion of gold in the Treasury by the issue of bonds, until the present law is altered.

President Cleveland strongly favours a scheme to modify the present banking laws and to provide for the issue of circulating notes by State Banks exempt from taxation.

DEFICIT IN THE UNITED STATES BUDGET.

Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury, reports a deficit in last year's Budget of seventy million dollars. The difference of expenditure over revenue this year is estimated at twenty million dollars.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the outward mails of the 23rd ult., left here for Bombay, at 9-0 a.m., to-day.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, Dec. 4.

His Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, arrived at Sukkur, at 6-20 a.m., and detrained at 7-30. His Excellency was received at the station by the heads of the departments, his Highness the Mir of Khairpur, the son of the Mir's, jagirdars, zemindars, and notables. After inspecting the guards-of-honor he received a joint address from the Sukkur Municipality and the Shikarpur District Local Board. Then his Excellency drove to the Victoria Technical Institute, inspected the waterworks under construction, and then drove to the Collector's bungalow, whose guest he is. At 9 a.m. he received a visit from H. H. Mir Faiz Mahomed of Khirpur; at 9-30 a.m. breakfast; at 11-20 a. m. his Excellency proceeded in a steamer to the eastern Nara supply channel; thence to the petroleum oil-boring works under Mr. Latouch; at 1-30 his Excellency met at lunch at the Collector's all officers of the station; at 3-30 p.m. his Excellency returned the visit to his Highness the Mir of Khairpur. After which his Excellency left for Kotri at 4-7 p.m.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 4.

First Race—"The New Race," Rs. 500 for all Maiden and Arabs and Southern India Country-breds. Distance, half a mile.

Mr Sabir bin Futtah's Rex II. 8st 10lb., Gibbs	1
Mr James's, Esme, 8st 11lb	2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mahadeo, 8st 11lb	3

Won by two and-a-half lengths. Time, one minute. Kismet and Bideawee also ran.

Second Race.—"The Galloway Plate."

Mr Ali Bin Ameer's Fakeer, 9st, Ebrahim	1
Aga Khan's Russian, 8st 5lbs, Gibbs	2
M. N. G.'s Briton 8st, 2lb., Mirza	3

Won by three quarters length, a bad third. Time, 1 min.

Third Race.—"Kolhapur Derby."

M. N. G.'s Toofan, 8st 2lb	1
Aga Jungee Shah's Red Jacket, 9st 10lb, Ebrahim	2
Captain Locky's Red Rube, 9st 2lb, Hughes	3

This race was won by one and a half length, a neck between the second and third. Time, 1 min. and 28¼ secs. Seven ran.

Fourth Race.—"The Pony Derby."

Aga Khan's Hamid, 8st 10lb, Gibbs	1
Mr. Beatty's Mooltan, 10st, Ebrahim	2
Aga Jungee Shah's, 8st 13lb, Mirza	3

Won by half-a-length. Time, 1 min. and 31 secs. Five ran.

Fifth Race.—"The Kolhapur Feudatory Stakes." Distance half a mile.

Aga Khan's Russian, 8st 5lb, Oomer	1
M N G's Toofan, 8st 2lb, Mirza	2
Mr. Sabyne's Bideawee, 8st 7lb, Ebrahim	3

Won by three lengths. Time, 3 min, and 59 secs. Six ran.

THE ASMAR BOUNDARY MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

The Asmar Boundary Mission left Peshawar yesterday.

MORE LIVESTOCK FOR THE AMIR.

A party arrived from Peshawar on Sunday consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Clements and Mrs. Walter Clements. Mr. Clements says he has orders from the Amir to purchase more livestock in England. The party left the same evening for Karachi to catch the steamer.

WAZIRISTAN AFFAIRS.

The latest news from Waziristan is that the Mahsud Maliks are unable to enforce the Government terms on Mullah Powindah and his followers. From local information it is believed the Mullah's answer to the advice of the Maliks was that he would endeavour to return all Government property looted at Wano, and would abstain from hostilities as long as no British force threatened to interfere with Mahsud territory, reserving to himself the right of choosing hostages required by Government. The Mahsuds have been given time up to the 12th instant to accept the terms, but it is believed it is unlikely any agreement will be arrived at, in which case Sir William Lockhart will receive full powers, and thus solve the Mahsud question once for all.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 4.

Ramachandra Babdev Apte is elected as a delegate for the Tenth National Congress at a public meeting held at Ichalkaranji on the 2nd December 1894.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, Dec. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, left here for Colombo Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel, from Colombo arrived here yesterday morning.

The P, and O. Company's steamer Rome, from Colombo arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Dec. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, left here day before yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Dec. 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 4.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from China, arrived.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej with the English Mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 9 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m., on Sunday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr and Mrs L S Carey and infant, Mr and Mrs W Home and infant, Miss Smith, Mr and Mrs R Clarke, child, infant and nurse, Rev and Mrs Hume and two children, Mr H T Morgan, Mrs Gabbett, Mr J McKee, Rev T E Johnson, Miss H Castle, Mr A Cook, Mrs H M Ridley, Miss E Todd, Mr G A Jones, Mr J B Rutherford, Mr Hutton, Miss Bigg-Wither, Mrs B Cotton, Messrs A and R Nicholson, Miss Boggs, Miss Hurst, Mrs Groves, Miss Davy, Mr L M Waring, Miss May Haines, Capt and Mrs A Wallace, Mr W M Dale, Miss Kirwan, Mr Nepean, Mr J W A Leddon, Mr J Straker, Lieut G Ellis, Mr S Goode, Mr and Mrs O'Donnell and friend, Mr Roper, Mr H W Pearce, Mrs Tough, Mr Chronnel, Miss Gaskoni, Mrs Cowper, Mr Foy, Mr Holli, Miss Moulton, Mr Keating, Mr J P Vaughan, Mr Rutherford, Mrs Bannister, Mrs Deacon, Mr Isaacs, Mr Chamberlain, and Major W F Wright.

From Brindisi: Mr M E Gubbay, Mr H Berners, H R H the Maharajah of Kooch Behar, Mr Ghose, Capt Lindsell, Mr Apear, Mr C E Ellis, Mr Villa, Mr J Begbie, Mr and Mrs E Holme, Mr F S Hamilton, Bishop Thoburn, Major R H MacCarthy, Mr and Mrs Drew, Mr N U K Leslie, Bishop of Travancore, Mrs Hodges, Mr H A Sconce, Mr Nathan, Mr J G Prebble, Mr. T Grainger, Surg-Capt Ricketts, Mr and Mrs Arthur Lawson, Mr Adam, Mr Brondfit, Mr Griswold, Mr and Mrs W W Squire, Mr Shway Tha, Mrs K E Barrow, Mr and Mrs Clayton, Mr Sen, Mr Salinger, Mr A Crawford, Mr J Davenport, Lord Elphinstone, Hon Lilian Elphinstone, Mr R J Bentick, Mr J Singleton, Mr H Johnson, Mr F Stork, Mr F W Mattox, Mr E V Martin, Mr A Bois, Mr S C G Wood, Mr and Mrs Hankey, Mr M B Furse, Mr C B Crossley, and Mr Norman.

From Gibraltar: Mr and Mrs Mair and maid.

For Kurrachee: Lt-Col J Davidson.

For New Zealand (via Bombay): Mr Bourne, Mr and Mrs Russell.

ARRIVAL OF THE EXTRA STEAMER GANGES.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Ganges arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, under the command of Captain T. Creery, from London, with 180 passengers on board. Very rough weather was experienced in the Bay of Biscay, two of the ship's boats being lost. The ship was hove to for some hours, and it was not until after the moderation of the gale, that the voyage could be resumed, fine weather being met with for the rest of the journey. Several entertainments, such as concerts, sports, balls, &c., were held on board to break the monotony of the voyage. The passengers all express themselves greatly pleased with the arrangements, made by the commander and officers of the vessel for their comforts and enjoyment. As a token of this approbation a dinner was given by the passengers to the commander on the last evening. Mr. Justice Pigot proposed the health of Commander Creery and the officers in eulogistic terms. Mr. Maxwell Maynard replied, thanking the commander and officers for the geniality and the courteous assistance they were ever ready to render. In addition to this Commander Creery was presented with a testimonial signed by 150 passengers expressing their gratitude for the kindness they had received during the voyage. Mr. King, the steward in charge, was also presented with a valuable scarf-pin and a letter of thanks for his courteous attention to the comforts of the passengers. The vessel on arrival proceeded to the Victoria Dock and landed the passengers there. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Atkinson, Mrs
Baker, Mr, Mrs and child
Boyd, Mr J
Brook, Col Hunt
Brown, Mr H
Butterly, Mr and Mrs
Firth, Miss
Goodbody, Miss
Garlands, Mrs
Gastrell, Mr and Mrs
Gott, Capt A
Gurney, Mr A M
Hart, Mr E M
Hancock, Mrs
Hastings, Mr Chas
Harper, Mr A S
Hannim, Mr E
Holroyd, Mr B
Jameson, Miss
King, Mr R C Moss
Lakeman, Miss
Mevlettes, Miss
Murray, Miss
Marsh, Mrs M J
McAlpine, Mr
Newman, Capt and Mrs
Nordlinger, Mrs
Roberts, Sergt
Stephens, Miss
Shalliday, Rev John
Swan, Mr
Stephenson, Miss
Tuckman, Mr, Mrs and child
Thomas, Mr P Knox

From Marseilles.

Ashworth, Mr
Abrahams, Mr
Bimson, Miss
Bunn, Mr R N
Bell, St J H
Butter, Mr J H
Burton, Mrs
Bowle, Mrs
Chapman, Mr E S
Christopher, Mrs and child
Curzon-Howe Mrs
Dailing, Mr J F
Davis, Mrs M S
Elmore, Mr J S
Ferrell, Mr C D
Frost, Mr
Fyffe, Mr and Mrs
Goddard, Mr G W
Ghose, Mr N
Gujebs, Mrs
Huson, Mr C S
Heath, Mr and Mrs Jas
Harrison, Mr A G
Hennessy, Mr
Horsman, Mr F J
Hannick, Mr and Mrs
Hawks, Mrs
Irving, Major A B
Innes, Mr J
Jones, Mr W C N
Keay, Mr Seymour
Kilton, Mr W F
Kitson, Miss
Kitts, Mr and Mrs J
Kilbey, Mr
Lewis, Lady
Lewis, Mrs and 2 Misses
McLeod, Dr
Moore, Mr Thos W
Massie, Mr
Manwaring, Mr
Macaulay, Mr R H
Mitchell, Col St John
Newell, Capt and Mrs M J
Nairne, Mr and Mrs
Phure, Mr
Pigot, Hon James
Parker, Mr W A
Pelleton, Mr and Mrs
Plowden, Mr
Peter, Mr
Ryrie, Mr J
Scott, Mrs H P
Schapman, Mr E
Silverst, Mr
Stony, Mr A
Simpson, Mr
Sochbeer, Mr
Stannes, Mr, Mrs, and 2 children
Tollington, Mr H P
Taylor, Mr H C
Taylor, Mr E
Vanderstyl, Miss
Vaughan, Capt H C
Wallace, Mr

From Ismailia.

Allen, Mr G B
Churn, Mr
Roosing, Capt
Treherne, Mrs, and two Lady Friends

From Port Said.

Copilla, Miss
Frost, Mrs and Miss
Falchonim, Mr
Newman, Mrs

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 16,

Some interesting particulars are now forthcoming in regard to the new British dollar, to be minted in Bombay. The coins will be of silver, the weight being 416 grains, 900 fine, or the equivalent of the Japanese yen; and they are intended for circulation in the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, and other markets in the Far East, and possibly on the East Coast of Africa and in the other adjacent localities, in competition with the Mexican and Japanese dollars, and perhaps, should the coin be a success, eventually with even the Maria Theresa dollar. The coin will, of course, be merely a commercial dollar, and previous attempts to circulate trade dollars, noticeably by the United States, in competition with the well-known Mexican coin have been unsuccessful. It will be interesting to see whether the preponderance and prestige of British trade in the Far East will secure the triumph of the new issue over habit. Certainly the rupee appeared to be making for itself a reputation throughout Asia, and also in Africa, before the Indian mints were closed; and as the new coin approximates more closely to the silver coins which have so long done duty in the Far East outside India, they may have a much better chance of obtaining a wide currency, unless the closing of the Indian mints has tended to discredit all coins issued under British authority in the markets for which the new dollars are intended. The British dollar will be freely coined for all who desire to be supplied with it, a small charge of 1 per cent only being made for the stamping, or double the percentage formerly charged for minting rupees. As the dollar will, however, contain more than twice the weight of silver in the rupee, the payment to the Bombay Mint for mere workmanship will be about the same, as we may assume that it will cost no more to strike a dollar than to strike a rupee. Thus Hong-Kong and the Straits Settlements will remain on a free silver basis, like the rest of the Far East outside of India and Java. All that they will have done in the matter of money will have been to adopt a new trade mark for the silver circulated; the coins will circulate at their melting value, with the addition merely of a consideration for the guarantee of weight and fineness impressed on them at the mint. Concerning this question a Manchester paper thinks that had the Indian Mints remained open to the free coinage of silver into rupees, then it might have been possible to establish a rupee currency in Hong-Kong, the Straits Settlements, and the markets of the Further East, or, better still, perhaps, to have issued a double rupee or a coin which would have been some exact multiple of the rupee, instead of the British dollar now promised. As it is, it would not be surprising if the new dollar to some extent displaced the rupee even in India itself and in the frontier trade of India, for it will at least be an honest coin, which the rupee has ceased to be.

Before the new coinage was decided upon the Colonial Office or the Indian Government required a guarantee that not less than 5,000,000 of the coins would be taken annually, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China and the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are said to have given this guarantee. The question has been raised as to whether the Indian import duty will be charged on silver sent to Bombay for coinage into the new dollars, and it is understood that no such duty will be charged, as the coins would be handicapped in circulation were the duty exacted in addition to the seigniorage of 1 per cent. which is to be charged for coinage. Even the new dollars would have to be sold at an equivalent rate above their melting value, or the banks on whose account they were produced for issue would incur a loss. If the silver for coinage is admitted free of duty, however, it will be obviously necessary to take precautions in order to prevent the importation of silver for coinage in the Bombay Mint and subsequent melting merely in order to avoid the duty; and it is said that with this object arrangements are being made to guarantee that the British dollars coined are duly shipped out of the country again. But these considerations suggest the further question, whether the holders of silver in India who may have already paid duty and who may wish to have their silver coined into dollars for exportation to the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, and so on ought not to be allowed a drawback.

An excellent letter, addressed to the *Financial News* by Mr. H. R. Beeton, of the London Stock Exchange, and commenting upon some points in Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's recent address to the Bradford Chamber of Commerce has been reprinted by the Bimetallic League. The letter is clear and full of force, but its special excellence lies in the plain and almost homely language in which it is expressed. Anybody can easily understand it. After showing that "price" is merely the expression of the proportion in which money and commodities are exchanged, the one for the other, Mr. Beeton proceeds to explain why falling prices are coincident with abundant accumulations of money in banks. He says:—"If for any reason money tends to exchange for more and more of goods, or, what is the same thing, if goods tend to exchange for less and less of money, men will not want to buy goods, because by so doing they will be exchanging something which is going to be more valuable; for something which is going to be less valuable; but they will want to lend money, because by so doing they will be lending that which will be more valuable when it is returned to them, and getting interest into the bargain. It need hardly be a matter of surprise, therefore, that in times of falling prices money should be withdrawn from productive enterprise and should compete for borrowers in financial centres—that manufactures and agriculture should stagnate while bankers do not know what to do with their money. Falling prices, in short, which are necessarily due to relative scarcity of money everywhere, result in absolute abundance of money in certain places, and those who can only see what is under their noses jump to the conclusion that if bankers have more than they know what to do with everyone else must have enough, or they would help themselves. The fact is that money is always cheap to borrow when it is dear to buy, and that, while anyone can see money when it accumulates where it ought not to be, everyone cannot see that money is not circulating where it ought to be." In not less plain and unanswerable terms, Mr. Beeton proceeds to show the effect of a general fall of prices upon the interests and the rights of the industrial classes and upon the community as a whole:—"The effect of the fall in prices, on Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's own showing, is to increase the burden of debts and fixed charges, or, in other words, to compel the unintentional, and therefore unmerited, transfer of wealth from debtor to creditors. The answer to Mr. Shaw-Lefevres' question, therefore, must depend upon whether it stimulates the industrious to rob them of the fruits of their labour and enterprise. To ask the question is to answer it. Men have not sown, do not and will not sow, in order that others may reap, and 'the depression of trade and agriculture' which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre sees, because it is as big as St. Pauls' and which no statistics can disprove, is the evidence that it is so. But I go further, and I say that if men would labour notwithstanding that they were deprived of the fruits of their industry, it is unjust that they should be required to do so. When the people of this country come to see that a fall in the prices is not only a discouragement to industry but an injustice between man it will take a great deal to persuade them that such a thing is not 'defrimental to the interest of the community as a whole.'"

A significant suggestion was offered to monometallists by the President of the Institute of Bankers, Mr. T. B. Bolitho, at a meeting of that Association held on Thursday. Aknowledging that he was himself a monometallist, he gently reproached those who shared his views upon the monetary question with their comparative inactivity and silence, expressing the opinion that some notice might wisely be taken of the arguments of the bimetallists. "The continued unwillingness," he said, "of those who could speak with authority on the monometallist side to take any part in the controversy had produced a feeling in many quarters that the arguments were all on one side, and more especially amongst those whose only wish was to make a fair investigation of the subject. It could hardly be questioned that a large number of persons, some of them of undoubted standing in the City (perhaps influenced by a feeling of despair), had become converts to the bimetallic faith. This could hardly be a satisfactory state of things to those amongst them who still adhered to monometallism, and it might be wise to take some steps to remedy it." Not less pleased than the President of the Bankers' Institute himself will bimetallists be to find that his suggestions to his monometallist friends have been taken to heart and acted upon.

It appears that the Dutch Chamber of Commerce are agitating against a proposed increase of the duties on cotton goods imported into Netherlands India. The Amsterdam correspondent of the *London and China Telegraph* gives the following summary of the arguments urged in an address to the Dutch Colonial Minister by the Chamber of Commerce of Oldenzaal, Enschede, and Hengeloo:—"The increase of the import duty on cotton goods in Netherlands East India from 6 to 8 per cent. is against the interest of the natives, who are already charged with heavy burdens. The buying power of the population and the consumption of cotton goods will consequently decrease. Further, smuggling will be promoted by the measure. Finally attention is drawn to the fact that there are manufactories in Java, in which cotton goods are woven, dyed, and printed, and an increase of the duty would thus protect this industry to the prejudice of the Netherlands manufacturers, who are against any protection for themselves, and will not allow it for others. They state that the revenue will decrease if the bill is adopted. In British India a large number of cotton goods manufactories have been established, when an import duty of 5 per cent. was levied, and it was abolished too late. In Japan many manufactories have been constructed lately, which show satisfactory results, and in China the same is being done. It is thus to be expected that this example will be followed in Java."

The market for Indian and Ceylon teas continues very firm, one of the noticeable features being still the scarcity of teas under 7d. per lb. The official estimate of the Indian crop has been reduced, and the amount available for export to this country will exceed 115,000,000lb. Conceding that the consumptive demand goes on increasing, it seems probable that stocks will be reduced. The quantity of tea of all growths on which duty has been paid during the current month up to the 6th instant is 3,276,232lb., against 2,889,859lb. during the same period last year. A further hardening of prices is anticipated by brokers next month and during the early months of 1895. This month being always a slack time with the retail trade, a slow business is looked for, but more activity is expected after arrangements have been made for the Christmas requirements for other articles. The war between China and Japan is creating considerable interest amongst those interested in Indian and Ceylon tea, for should it continue much longer it may seriously affect the China and Japan tea trades. The bulk of the China teas goes to Russia and America, while Japan sends 40,000,000lb. to the United States every year. Should these supplies be curtailed there will be an increased demand for the teas of our Indian Empire. The imports of Indian, Ceylon, and China teas between 1st June and 31st October, together with the deliveries, are as follow:—

	Imports. 1894 lb.	Imports. 1893 lb.	Deliveries 1894 lb.	Deliveries 1893 lb.
India	54,664,677	50,134,077	45,452,677	43,917,867
Ceylon	31,313,160	29,747,969	34,771,102	32,016,842
China	26,918,151	39,303,812	19,434,222	24,032,224

It may now be assumed that the somewhat confident predictions of a rise of prices this year which were hazarded by some authorities in January have hardly even the slenderest chance of fulfilment. Mr. Sauerbeck's index number for October is lower than ever, being 61·7, against 62·7 in September, 63·6 in August, and 68·0 for the whole of last year. The figures for each complete year since 1890, and for each month of 1894, are given in the annexed table:—

Index Numbers of Prices.

1891	72	1894, May	63·1
1892	68	„ June	63·1
1893	68	„ July	62·6
1894, January	65·8	„ August	63·0
„ February	65·0	„ September	62·7
„ March	64·3	„ October	61·7
„ April	63·8		

The index number for October shows a reduction of prices from the average of 1893 equivalent to 9·28 per cent. Mr. Sauerbeck's starting point, viz. 100, represents, as is now pretty well-known, the average prices of 45 leading commodities during the eleven years 1867-77. The decline since 1874 has been almost though not quite continuous, year by year.

The position of copper is generally considered good by metal brokers, and consequently the recent dull tone of the market has puzzled many observers. During the past month prices have been dwindling away. Various rumours are afloat about a scheme to restrict the output, including the shutting down of the Anaconda mine. Owing to the badness of trade generally, the consumptive demand has not kept pace with the production. Still, a visible supply of 52,788 tons cannot be regarded as abnormally high. For the nine months ending September 30, last the American production amounted to 122,042 tons, against 106,618 tons for the corresponding period of 1893, and the European output for the same time was 66,738, tons, or an increase of 6,385 tons. The aggregate production was therefore 188,780 tons, against 166,971 tons during the first nine months of 1893. With respect to the shutting down of the Anaconda mine, the latest advices do not point in this direction. Instead of ceasing to produce, preparations are being made to refine the entire output, and in future to sell only in the form of wire bars and crude plates as they leave the electrolytic tanks. Between July and the end of September 5,000,000 lb. of manufactured copper were shipped from the mine. The suspension of sales of crude material would be keenly felt by European smelters who have hitherto looked to America for part of their supplies, while it would, at the same time, enhance the price of bars. In order to make up the deficiency, the European metallurgical works will have to look elsewhere for their trade requirements. The supplies from Chili may also be somewhat curtailed by advancing exchange. These are some of the reasons assigned for the support which has been given to Rio Tinto shares.

The mail advices from Constantinople say that the market for cotton goods and yarns had become quieter than in the preceding week, and business could only be done after substantial concessions by sellers. The activity in the iron market experienced for some time past was subsiding, and the prices of coal showed no improvement, notwithstanding that freight rates were reported higher. The arrivals of wheat had been limited, but prices were unchanged; a firmer tone was, however, noticeable in the maize market. Sugar prices had continued to decline, and rice was also cheaper. The only noticeable feature in the export markets was a rise in the price of opium.

According to the *Daily News* correspondent in New York, there is little doubt that Mr. Cleveland intends to devote much space in his next message to Congress to the question of currency reform. The subject attracts great attention in all parts of the country, and is already crowding the tariff into the background. The defeat of all the most persistent advocates of free silver and other forms of depreciated and unsound money in the recent elections has encouraged advocates of currency reform to believe the time propitious for accomplishing their desires. If Mr. Cleveland takes up the question it is likely to command much attention from Congress when it meets next month, but action by that body is scarcely probable, as it contains the members just defeated. In regard to the new bond issue the Secretary of the Treasury, in an interview with a representative of Dalziel's, said:—"The reason of the decision to issue five per cent. bonds is based upon the short term for which it is necessary to make the loan run. I do not care to make a thirty years' loan when it is just as well to make one for ten years. I proposed that the loan should draw less interest than any loan issued by the Republican party, and having given this assurance I feel bound to fix an upset price at which their will be no possibility of failure in order to make good my pledge. From the expressions of the leading bankers I am confident that the loan will be largely over-subscribed, and orders are coming in hourly by telegraph. One reason why it is desirable to place the entire loan in England is that the gold would thus be left there subject to draft, thus resulting in a lower rate of foreign exchange, and avoiding gold shipments at a time when they are liable to cause a panicky feeling." It is stated that foreign subscriptions are being received in New York, but it is highly improbable that investors other than American will take up the new issue to any extent on a 3 per cent. basis.

EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A Government resolution was issued last evening in review of the annual report on Education in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1893-94. After recapitulating the main features of the report of the Director of Public Instruction, the resolution concludes:—

The report presented by Mr. Chatfield is on the whole a satisfactory record of continued progress on the lines laid down by Government and the Education Commission. All the available resources and agencies have been utilized for an extension of the operations of the Department, and the Report and its appendices bear ample evidence to the creditable manner in which the officers have worked to bring about the results achieved. With the growth of schools and scholars the work of the Department has increased, but much yet remains to be done, and His Excellency in Council fully relies on the energy of the officers of the Department and on the co-operation of the Local and Municipal Boards and other agencies to keep up the onward march of educational progress in this Presidency.

The return of casualties during the year is a serious one. By the death of the Honourable Mr. K. T. Telang C. I. E., who was one of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds and Vice-Chancellor of the University, India has suffered an irreparable loss; and the public has also to mourn that of Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C. I. E., another Elphinstone Trustee, who took a foremost part in every good work, as well as of Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M. A., and Mr. Yeshwant Wasudeo Athalye, M. A., LL. B., who were among the most distinguished scholars in this Presidency, and of Mr. Vithal Vishnu Gokhle, M.A., M.D., a gifted graduate of the University; whilst by retirement the Department lost the useful services of three Principals of Colleges, *viz.*, Dr. Cooke of the College of Science, Dr. Gray of the Grant Medical College and Mr. Oxenham of the Elphinstone College. Dr. Bhandarkar, Professor of Oriental Languages in the Deccan College, also retired during the year, but the connection of this eminent Sanskrit scholar with the Department is retained by his his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 1.

Your readers will be sorry to hear that Colonel Sheringham, Commanding the Cheshire Regiment, and so well-known in the Presidency in connection with the Poona Hunt, has met with an accident, while playing in a polo match at Belgaum. Two matches have been played off last week—one between the Royal Scots vs. the Cheshire Regiment from Bellary

Cheshire team.	Scots team.
Colonel Sheringham.	Capt. Birkbeck.
Mr. Mardie.	Capt. Macgregor.
Mr. Pigott.	Mr. Duncan.
Capt. Thomas.	Mr. Davie.

which was won easily by the Cheshires. The other between the Cheshires and the Belgaum Station, the only difference in the team being that Mr. Reed, R. A., took the place of Capt. Birkbeck. During the game while Colonel Sheringham was trying to turn a subsidiary into a goal his pony fell bringing him heavily to the ground, and unfortunately breaking the gallant sportsman's leg. Happily the fracture is not a bad case, and it is hoped that he will soon be all right again.

The Cheshires continued the match notwithstanding Colonel Sheringham's accident, and easily defeated the Belgaum team.

VALLANCE'S VARIETY COMPANY.

Vallance's Company are giving a class of entertainment that is becoming increasingly popular at home, but of which we see little in this country. The, musical absurdity "Crazed" produced at the Tivoli on Monday night, is a highly amusing piece the various parts being sustained by Mr. S. Arthur. Mr. Walter Bond, and Miss Bessie Freeman. Miss Lillie Hargreaves' serio-comic song "Di, Di, Di" goes with a swing, and the chorus is so quickly caught up that the audience find no difficulty in joining heartily in it. The conjuring act of Mr. Jean Seul is remarkably clever. Miss Rachel Lowe who sang "He knew what She meant," hails from the Empire Theatre. In appearance she is not more than fifteen or sixteen years of age, but she sings and dances with all the confidence and style of a woman more than twice that age. She is highly popular with the audience, and is always sure of obtaining an encore. Mr. Walter Bond's rendering of "English as She is spoke" brings down the house with convulsive merriment. Mr. Jean Seul's exhibition of "Shadowgraphy" may be regarded as unique, at least so far as the Bombay stage is concerned. Miss Lillie Hargreaves is exceedingly graceful in her *Pas de Fascination*, her agility being little short of remarkable. "Bill Adams" has for so long a time served the purposes of the amateur reciter that it is somewhat surprising that the recitation should be included in the repertoire of this versatile company, but somehow or other Mr. Sidney Arthur recited it in such a way that it seemed no longer a twice-told tale, but a welcome old friend. Miss Rachel Lowe is exceedingly amusing in her song "All through winking at the Magistrate." But it must not be supposed that the comic element is allowed to have everything its own way, for the entertainment is varied by an occasional sentimental song from Miss Bessie Freeman who has a clear and well-trained voice. The Phantom Dance, by Miss Rachel Lowe, with kaleidoscopic effects arranged by Mr. Jean Seul was one of the most remarkable items in the programme.

Last night there was an almost entire change of programme. Mr. Seul introduced his "Animated Skull Yorick," which has made such a sensation in London. The farce "Cut off with a Shilling" was capitally gone through, and Mr. Sidney Arthur was very successful in his new comic sketch. Miss Rachael Lowe by request repeated her successful creation "Margnerite," and sang "What a beautiful child you are." Miss Lillie Hargreaves appeared in a new dance, which under the gas light seemed to us more fascinating than when seen in the lurid glare of the lime-light. From first to last the entertainment is well worth seeing.

COOKE'S CIRCUS.

Mr. Cooke is putting forward another programme this week, and the change is undoubtedly for the better. Acrobatic agility on the part of children has never been seen in Bombay superior to that now displayed by little Willie and his younger sister, whose daring feats on the double trapeze are very pretty. Miss Emily and Miss Daisy have been able to maintain the reputation they so deservedly gained as graceful equestriennes. The bounding jockey Mr. George Cooke is a perfect model of what a really good circus jockey should be. He can mount and dismount his steed four times in a minute, while the animal is going a fast canter, but the most admirable performance by the jockey was his leap from the ground on to the back of the charger who was going at such a speed as to render it impossible for any but a well-trained pair of feet to have a firm stand on the bareback. The trick chestnut horse, introduced by Mr. Cooke himself, was a fine specimen of human power over the lower kingdom. The horse would do anything his master desired; it went even so far as to open a box and discover a handkerchief which the clown had secreted. The most amusing part played by the steed was his chasing the clown and bringing him back to his master. The trio on the horizontal bar were much admired, and the audience was greatly pleased with the concluding steeple-chase, the most interesting item in the programme. It is a matter for regret that Mr. Cooke's engagement elsewhere having been previously fixed he can only entertain the Bombay public for four more nights, the last performance being on Saturday.

It is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good. The young men and maidens of St. Petersburg are consoling themselves for the death of Alexander III. by marrying one another. That is what the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says, and he explains it in this wise. All the theatres are closed as a sign of respect to the late Czar. Consequently people have fewer places to go to in the evenings. Michael Alexeivitch and Ahnna Ivanovna meet one another more often in the domestic circles of their respective families; and Michael has more chance of appreciating the charms of Ahnna and shows an increasing and satisfactory tendency to propose to her. The *St. James's Gazette* suggests that Belgravian mammas must not rest now until they have got the L.C.C. to close all theatres as well as all the music-halls.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, the Chief Judge.)

AN IMPORTANT APPEAL UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

Syed Abdool Huck Kurmalker vs. Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the appellant, while the respondent was represented by Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley.

His Honour, the Chief Judge, in delivering judgment said: This is a petition of appeal under Section 217 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 against the decision of the Municipal Commissioner, fixing the rateable value of the petitioner's property, known as Watson's Esplanade Hotel, at Rs. 49,800 gross. The decision of the Municipal Commissioner, was passed in June last, and the rateable value was then raised from Rs. 30,000, at which figure it had stood for many years past, to the sum above-mentioned Rs. 49,800. The mode in which the Municipal Commissioner has arrived at the rateable value, is as to a portion of the hotel, that which has usually been employed in this city. He has taken such portions of the hotel as are let to tenants and ascertain the gross rental paid by them for the whole year. For the rest of the hotel, he has estimated the annual rental of the bed-rooms at so much and on the total figures so ascertained, has fixed the rateable value, which he now maintains is a fair one. It was at the outset urged by the petitioner's counsel that the onus of proving that the old assessment was wrong and the new one right lay on the Municipal Commissioner, but to this proposition I am unable to agree. The Municipal Commissioner is empowered under the Act to fix the rateable value at such sum as he thinks fit. Against such decision the party considering himself aggrieved has a right of complaint, which complaint is investigated in the presence of the complainant, if he appear, and according to the result the rateable value is fixed. The decision of the Municipal Commissioner is given in a *quasi*-judicial capacity and from that decision an appeal lies to this court. It would be directly contrary to all rules governing appeals in courts of law, that the onus should be thrown on the party, whose decision is appealed against of showing that his decision is correct, and the petitioner has shown no authority for such a contention. He comes here on an appeal and

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 24th of November, was 304 against 313 and 253 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 17. There were 12 deaths from cholera, against 14 and 17 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 14. There were four deaths from small-pox during the week, against five in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 133 and 42 respectively, against 140 and 45 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 34·0, per mille per annum, against 31·4, the mean of the last five years.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 24th November, 1894, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 65,888, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,29,747, other earnings, (estimated) Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 1,95,985 (includes K. G. F. Railway Rs. 2,431), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 230-9-2. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,70,918-11-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 203-7-7.

SEEING that a Parsi has entered Parliament and a Hindu has tried to enter, writes the *Saturday Journal*, it is quite fit and proper that a Mohamedan should have his turn next. This view of the matter does not appear to have struck all the exponents of Hindu opinion, and in some quarters, Mr. Rafiuddin's candidature is looked upon as an uncalled-for intrusion which may possibly lead to Indian anarchy. This is, of course, a mistake, for one community is just as much entitled to a representative as another, and, in fact, if Indian representation in Parliament is to be worth anything at all, each class should be represented. Whether Mr. Rafiuddin is the best man who could be found to represent the Mohamedans is, of course, a question, but his election is a matter for the allwise electors to decide.

IN Mr. R. G. Wilberforce's interesting volume, "An Unrecorded Chapter of the Indian Mutiny," just published, there is naturally a good deal about John Nicholson, "The Lion of the Punjaub," under whom Mr. Wilberforce served. Mr. Wilberforce says Gen. Nicholson was literally worshipped by the Sikhs. "Their religion admits of repeated incarnations and this noble, sad-faced man was thought by them to be their God veiled in human flesh. All travellers in India know the Golden Taj at Amritzur, and the Sikhs declared that if Nicholson would openly profess the Sikh religion they would raise a Taj to him beside which the Umritzur Taj should be as nought. During the time Nicholson was with the column it was a common sight of an evening to see the Sikhs come into camp in order that they might see him ; they used to be admitted into his tent in bodies of about a dozen at a time. Once in his presence, they seated themselves on the ground and fixed their eyes upon the object of their adoration, who all the while went steadfastly on with whatever work he was engaged in, never even lifting his eyes to the faces of his mute worshippers. Sometimes, overcome perhaps by pricking of conscience, or carried away by feelings he could not control, one of them would prostrate himself in prayer. This was an offence, against the committal of which warning had been given, and the penalty never varied ; three dozen lahes with the cat-o'-nine tails on the bare back. This they did not mind, but on the contrary, rejoiced in the punishment, for they used to say : "Our God knew that we had been doing wrong, and therefore punished us" A certain tribe on the frontier has openly adopted Nicholson as their deity, and called themselves the Nickelseyn fakirs. When the, news was brought to them that Nicholson was dead, the two head men of the tribe committed suicide, but the next in command, addrssing the remainder, said : 'Nicholson always said that he was a man like as we are, and that he worshipped a God whom we could not see, but who was always near us. Let us learn to worship Nickelseyn's God.' The tribe went into Peshawur, and, putting themselves under Christian teachers, were baptised to a man. Truly 'their works follow them,' for this was probably the only instance in which natives of India in a body forsook their old faith, and became Christians on purely disinterested grounds. Doubtless John Nicholson's face, his reckless bravery, his manner of life, his immunity from death—for it might almost be said that he sought for death, but could not find it—contributed to encourage the superstitions of a superstitious people."

AT a meeting on (Nov. 15), at Westminster Town-hall Sir Roper Leithbridge, K.C.I.E., was elected chairman of the council : and the following (with many others) were elected members of the council :—Sir Richard Garth, Q.C. (late Chief Justice of Bengal), Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. Fleetwood H. Pellew (late Commissioner in the Bengal Civil Service, Mr. C. E. Lance (late Judge in the Bengal Civil Service), Dr. G. W. Leitner (late Registrar of the Punjab University), Mr. Parvati Charan Roy (late Superintendent of Deara Surveys in Bengal), Mr. Zufiar Bahadoor (zemindar of Behar), Diwan Bishan Das, Mr. Iradut Ullah, Bol, Blair, R.A., Mr. I. S. Heyman (late superintending engineer P.W.D. of India) ; and Mr. John daCosta.

IN the Court of Bankruptcy, on Nov. 13, the case of Prince Soochait Singh of Chumba came on for hearing, and the examination was adjourned by consent, it appearing that an application was pending to set aside the proceedings upon the ground that they were founded on a judgment obtained in respect of a debt which was statute barred.

A PARIS Correspondent writes : The remains of the Spanish painter Goya are, by a Royal order, to be translated from the Chartreuse Cemetery at Bordeaux to his native Saragossa. Goya died there sixty years ago. The Town Council of Saragossa has asked that his bones may lie in the crypt of the famous church of Our Lady of the Pillar, but this request conflicts with the Royal decree which directs that the remains are to have sepulture in the vault purposely made for them in the cemetery of San Isidro at Madrid. Goya was a man of violent temper. He had to leave Spain in consequence of this infirmity. After the siege of Sarragossa he was engaged to paint Wellington's portrait. When working at it he took offence at what seemed to him the hauteur of the British general. He complained that Wellington had one set of manners for grandees and another for untitled persons. This, in Spain, was held bad form, that country being in practice the most "egalitaire" in Europe. One day Wellington spoke in a short manner that offended Goya. The painter resolved to kill him, nearly succeeded, and had to fly to France. He was because of his detestation of Wellington, cordially received, and settled at Bordeaux, where he died in 1828. This is why there are so many paintings by Goya to be found in the houses of rich old families in the Gironde.

MR. JOHNSON, the Mayor of Birmingham, is able to recall the old days when Birmingham had not been incorporated, and was protected by only half-a-dozen policemen popularly known as "ruuners." It happened that Mr. Johnson in his youth knew two or three of these officers, and he is struck with the idea of how surprised they would have been to be told that it was part of their duty to assist the little ragged children in the streets and recommend them to a society like the Police-Aided Association for Clothing Destitute Children. These observations were made in a speech at the annual meeting of the Society in the Council House, Birmingham, at which some interesting facts were stated. The scheme, which was suggested, as mentioned in our columns at the time, by the success of a similar organization in Edinburgh, originated in August of last year. Since then, on the recommendation of the police, subsequently confirmed by the Society's visitors, 500 families have been dealt with, and 1,218 children clothed—1,064 pairs of shoes and 3775 garments being distributed among them A careful examination of the 500 cases gave an average of six persons to be maintained in each household, taking children and adults together, the total income averaging 8s. 6d. for each family. It was mentioned at the meeting that Lady Wills, wife of Mr. Justice Wills, is endeavouring to establish a movement on the Birmingham model in London.

UNDOUBTEDLY, says Commissioner Johnston fact may now be regarded as proved that the , the part of British Central Africa is admirably greater by soil and climate to the cultivation adapted of coffee, which indeed might very well become u niversal, for while the ordinary form of coffee do s not flourish well below an altitude of 1,800 feet, t e large Liberian coffee prospers only at lower al itudes in the hot plains. It would almost seem as though the welfare of this protectorate will be first founded on its coffee plantations, and the fact should be recorded for all time, that this great boo is owed to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Jo n Buchanan, C.M.G. Mr. Buchanan first came to Central Africa as a horticulturist attached to the Church of Scotland Mission. He brought with hi a small coffee plant from the Edinburgh Botan cal Gardens. This was carefully planted at the P tantyre Mission, where it still lives. The berries of this plant have started the coffee plantations of the Shire highlands. There are now planted probably 2,000,000 trees in the Shire province.

ONE of the most curious petitions ever received by a public man is that of the mothers of certain conscripts, which has been sent to the French Minister of War. These women have been greatly struck by certain paragraphs which have been going the round of the Press, to the effect that the figure 13 has always had a baneful influence on the career of the late Czar of Russia. They point out, therefore, that their sons are particularly unfortunate in being associated in more than one way with the same fatal figure. They belong to what is called the "1893 class," which means that they attain the age at which they have to serve in the army in that year, and in consequence they were born in 1873. In order to thoroughly appreciate the argument, it is necessary to bear in mind that the French do not like the Belgians, use the terms "septante" and "nonante" for seventy, and ninety, but that they speak of 73 as "sixty-thirteen," and 93 as eighty-thirteen." Then they were called to the ranks on 13th of November and those who serve only one year will be released on the 13th of November of this year. The petitioners therefore pray that their sons may be released on the 12th instead of the 13th. The petition is signed—" A group of Superstitious Mothers"

AT the Anthropological Institute, Honover-square, on Nov. 13, a paper was read, by Mr. H. Saunderson, of the Chinese Imperial Customs, on "Corea and its People." Mr. Saunderson said there was little doubt that the Coreans were of Mongolian, extraction. The Corean was an arrant thief, and in his utter disregard both for morality and decency he exceeded both the Chinese and Japanese. For centuries the chief idea of the Coreans had been to be isolated from the outer world. They pay great attention to the cleanliness of their outer robes, but in their habits generally they were extremely filthy. Nearly all the great offices of State in Corea were given to the family and relations of the Queen, and corruption was rife. The people were ground down, and had been in a state of suppressed rebellion for the last thirty years,

AT the Imperial Institute, on Nov. 12, Lord Knutsford presiding, Mr. D. S. Brearley lectured on "Japan and the Japanese." He said the artisans of Japan were artists in the truest and completest sense of the word. To the missionary Japan offered a wide and promising field of labour. As a people the Japanese were amiable, sober, polite, and courteous, awakening in foreigners a desire to know more about them.

MRS. BISHOP (Isabella Bird) visited Mukden towards the end of August (says the *Times*), but she thought it prudent to leave when that place was expected to be attacked. She had a pleasant river journey to Niuchuang, and from thence took the steamer to Chefoo, where she was most kindly welcomed by the Consul and his wife. Mrs. Bishop met no soldiers on the river, so that, instead of being obliged to disguise or conceal herself, as expected, she could occasionally walk on the river bank, and even went to visit one of the boatmen's families and took photographs of them and the boats. She was at Chefoo when last heard of and desirous of leaving, but where to go was then the difficulty.

THE late Bishop of Colchester, whose death is recorded this week, alike as an active member of the Lower House of Convocation and an untiring worker in Essex—especially in "London over the Border" —worked unceasingly. He wrote an excellent Life of his father in two volumes, and published several sermons and charges. He seems to have been a tremendous humorist. As a young man, on one occasion, when his father had a dinner of bishops, he was advised to dine out, but he preferred to meet the prelates and promised to be on his best behaviour. All went well (says the *Westminster Gazette*) till the dessert, when Mr. Alfred Blomfield posed his next door neighbour by demurely asking (the Derby winner that year was a horse named Nebuchadnezzar), "How long, my lord, do you think it took Nebuchadnezzar to get into condition after he had been out to grass." His chief, Dr. Claughton, like himself, was a capital Latin scholar, and fond of a joke, and it was a great treat to hear them capping Latin verses. The shrewed common sense which Bishop Blomfield inherited from his father was lightened by his wit and humour. To hear him denounce those who objected to a hirsute appendage for the clergy, take off a mincing curate who wore grey kid gloves when out for a county walk, or with jocose banter extract the promise of a heavy cheque for some good object from a City Merchant in a train who was in mortal terror of his sarcasm, was to see him at his best. He was a good ecclesiastic, but he never forgot that he was a citizen of a great country, and nothing good and pure was alien to his philosophy. At a public dinner he was inimitable, and it is no derogation to the Bishop of St. Albans to say that in intellectual powers the Suffragan was a greater man than his Diocesan. "Why," said a gallant major, a well-known member of Parliament, to him "did you throw yourself away as a Suffragan "Because when called to duty by such a man as my first and only vicar, Thomas Leigh Claughton, it was a subaltern's duty to obey."

If it is not exactly true that Tommy Atkins carries a Marshal's baton—or its equivalent—in his knapsack, he occasionally gets near to realising that the saying applies to the English as well as the French Army. From Manchester we hear (says the *Globe*) that Major G. H. C. Hamilton, of the 14th King's Hussars, has passed the examination for promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He joined the Army as a trooper in the 2nd Life Guards and rose to the rank of Corporal of Horse, from which position he received a commission as Lieutenant in the Hussars. He was Adjutant of the 14th Regt. in Madras, and afterwards for five years was Adjutant of the Yorkshire Dragoons Yeomanry Cavalry.

WE have already quoted descriptions of the battle with the crimps at Dunkirk by the adoption of the scheme of transmission of seamen's wages to their homes. This has been done under the direction of the British Consul, Mr. Edward Taylor, of Dunkirk, assisted by a Board of Trade official. So far, a large proportion of the sailors paid off there have gladly availed themselves of the transmission scheme. From the 1st August to the 20th October, 4,959*l.* wages was paid by the Consul to British crews discharged at Dunkirk, and 54 per cent. of this money was sent by him, at the request of 169 sailors, to the United Kingdom. Of the 333 seamen thus discharged, only 200 were British, and 48 sailors had no wages to receive, their earnings having been in many cases paid in advance to crimps at the ports of departure. Yet sixty-six British seamen in every hundred discharged, and 27 per cent. of foreigners sailing under our flag, availed themselves of the facilities given them by the Board of Trade, sending 2,668*l.* to the United Kingdom. Of these, 108 sailors were sent to this country, with 1,517*l.* by transmission orders, and 63 other seamen took out money-orders for 1,151*l.* on the United Kingdom. The crimps at Dunkirk are naturally not too well pleased ; but the French authorities give every facility, as this is only a partial and voluntary application of their own compulsory system, by which every French sailor discharged abroad is obliged to return to his own land to receive his wages, the French Consuls having power to advance to each seaman, out of his own earnings, sufficient money for the journey up to a maximum of 6*l.* In the face of this French law, the starving crimps at Dunkirk have no case against the British Government for shielding its sailors in a similar fashion.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 27th November :—

Read letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 12th November 1894, forwarding a copy of report by the Executive Engineer, dated 3rd November 1894, saying that the number of man-holes in the new through road on the Mazagon Estate cannot be reduced, as, until a separate drain is provided for sewage, the proposed new drain must be used as a carrier for sewage as well as storm-water. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, saying that the proposal that this drain, which is to be made by the Trustees and is intended for surface drainge and discharges into the timber ponds, shall be used for sewage is objectionable, and advising that the papers be sent back to the Municipal Commissioner with an intimation to that effect.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner shoud be invited to reconsider the question, as the Trustees adhere to their opinion and would be bound to take steps to prevent the discharge of sewage into the timber ponds.

Read para. 5 of Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 15th October 1894, stating that the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, in accordance with the principal settled in Government of India's letter dated 13th July 1889, the credit for the proceeds of land at Tank Bunder to be sold to the Municipality should be taken equally in repayment of the interest-bearing and the non-interest-bearing debts due to Government. Read para. 5 of the proceedings, of the Finance and Establishment Committee, dated 26th October 1894, advising that the Trustees should ask for a reconsideration of the Government of India's ruling in the matter. Read proceedings of the Finance and Establishment Committee, dated 20th November 1894, advising that the reference suggested in para. 5. of their proceedings, dated 26th October 1894, be deferred.

Resolution.—Action should be deferred as recommended.

Resolution.—Tenders as follows should be accepted :—Castings—Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. Chunam —Mahomed Mulloo. Cocoanut and Castor Oil—Moolji Jaitha. Cocoanut Oil, 1st Quality—Moolji Jaitha. Sand, Shingle and Bricks—Babul Jaggonath. Fresh offers should be invited for the stationery contract, the tender for which is very high. The Trustees consider it desirable that paper of Indian manufacture should be used for all ordinary purposes for which it is suitable, and the experiment should be tried in the ensuing year. The fresh tenders should be invited on this understanding.

Submitted memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 7th November 1894, forwarding sections taken in Prince's and Victoria Docks Channel on the 2nd and 3rd November 1894. Submitted letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 6th November 1894, reporting that the annual clearance of silt from the Docks Channel was commenced on 1st October 1894 by Hopper Dredger, Kuphus, and on 22nd October by Dredger, Teredo, with the three hopper barges : and submitting programme of dredging to be carried out this year. Submitted printed note by the Chairman, dated 14th November 1894, stating that the channel is well below docking level, i.e., 57·50 for the Victoria Dock and 60·0 for the Prince's Dock, and does not require dredging at present so far as foreign trade vessels are concerned, which is a highly satisfactory result ; that the dredging now necessary is that requisite for the coasting steamers, and in this regard the Acting Engineer's programme may be varied, as the principle should be to carry the dredging right through to the south channel, as to dredge the whole channel up to the Bull Nose and leave the portion south of the Bull Nose to the last is to leave it, so to speak, choked, and is contrary to the principle of the south channel scour being of first importance ; that he has arranged the matter with the Engineer so far as it is necessary, and proposes to submit definite proposals so soon as the data from the survey of the channel to be made early in December are available. A printed copy of this note having been furnished to each Trustee before the meeting, it was taken as read.

Read proceedings of the Docks Committee.

Resolution—The results reported are most satisfactory. Orders on the programme will be deferred until the results of the next survey are available.

Resolution—Tuesday, December 18th, should be fixed for the Annual Inspection of the Harbour and Lighthouses.

The following papers were laid on the table. Letter from Commander R. Brownlow, R.I.M., and Commander M. Bean, R.I.M., dated 21st November 1894, reporting that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of the Port Officer, Bombay, on the 21st instant.

Statement of Town Duty collected for the Municipality during October 1894. It amounts to Rs. 1,28,391-11-9 against Rs. 1,13,091-3-9 in October 1893.

Revenue collections for 1894-95 as compared with those of 1893-94 :—

November—	Bunders. Rs.	Docks. Rs.	Port Dept. Rs.	Other Items. Rs.	Total. Rs.
From 1st to 24th Nov. 1894	1,29,819	1,55,088	9,841	196	2,94,944
From 1st to 24th Nov. 1893	1,21,657	1,26,238	9,871	..	2,57,735
Excess in 1894 ..	8,252	28,790	*Dr.* 30	196	37,208
Excess in previous months	52,995	78,385	10,021	4,710	1,46,111
Total excess to 24th Nov. 1894	61,247	107,175	9,991	4,906	1,83,319

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 23rd Nov. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 23rd Nov. 1894.	For week ending 23rd Nov. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 23rd Nov. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	14	629	20	627
,, piloted out of harbour	13	613	12	624
,, transported.	13	439	26	514
,, attended to.	1	48	2	42
,, warped	4	54	...	56

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	9	395	13	271
Victoria Dock ...	10	271	7	236
Total ...	19	576	20	507
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	7	299	3	274
Victoria Dock ...	7	281	5	233
Total ...	14	580	8	507
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	12	...	14	...
Victoria Dock ...	8	...	9	...
Total ...	20	...	23	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	6	107	6	113
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	2	65	5	82
Total ...	8	172	11	195

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During week.			Total.			
	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	From 1st April 1894 to 24th Nov. 1894.		From 1st April 1893 to 17th Nov. 1893.	
				No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 24th Nov. 1894.							
Vessels under 995 tons, subject to minimum charge	...	...	...	18	6,398	28	10,001
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S. S. "Clyde"	1	1 dy	4,699				
S. S. "Arroyo"	1	3 ds	3,564	44	120129	29	60,709
S. S. "Rajpootana" ...	1	2 ds	2,030				
Total.....	3	6 ds	9,693*	62	126,527	57	70,701

* Docked together.

THE MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

THE Manchester November Handicap of 1,500 sovs. ; winners (selling races excepted) after the weights are declared 5lbs., twice or once of 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra ; the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the plate ; entrance 5 sovs., the only liability if declared, 10 sovs. in addition if not then struck out, or 25 sovs. for starters. Cup course (one mile and six furlongs). (52 entries).

Captain Machell's br c Ravensbury, by Isonomy—Penitent, 4 years, H. Barker 1
Mr. E. D. Gosling's b c Gleamaway, by Child of the Mist—Martyr, 4 years, T. Loates 2
Mr. T. Jennings' b f Cypria, by Carlton—Queen of Cyprus, 4 years, A. White 3

(Winner trained by J. Jewitt, Newmarket.) Betting ; 20 to 1 against Ravensbury. Won by a length and a half ; nineteen ran.—*Asian.*

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOVEMBER 13.

16th Lancers—Gent Cadet R Haig, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R St C Battine, seconded.

18th Hussars—Lieut N St V R Stewart is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col J T Marsh, having completed the period of service for which he was retained as Supernumerary in the Corps under Article 105, Royal Warrant, is placed on half-pay ; Lieut-Col B Lowsley, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Colonel, is placed on retired pay ; Major H Dove to be Lieut-Colonel, vice B Lowsley ; Capt O E Ruck to be Major, vice H. Dove ; in consequence of the death of Capt H C I Birdwood, the promotion of Capt N G Von Hugel, which was notified in the 'Gazette' of Oct 23, 1894, is antedated to Oct 16, 1894 ; Lieut T C Skinner to be Captain, vice H H Barnet promoted ; the following Gent Cadets from the R M Academy, to be Sec Lieutenants :—R G Earle, E H Rooke, R L Waller.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Suffolk Regiment—Capt H E Tombe retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform, Lieut W St L Saunders to be Captain, vice H E Tombe.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut-Col and Col H H Parr, CB, CMG, ADC to the Queen, on completion of four years' service in command of battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt H J Lermitte retires on retired pay.

Royal Sussex Regiment—Major H L Sapte retires on retired pay ; Capt R Gore to be Major, vice H L Spte.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Lieut G Carlyon is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health ; Super, Lieut A de V Willoughby-Osborne to be Lieutenant, vice G Carlyon.

Welsh Regt—Sec Lieut G D Campbell is seconded for service with the Hong Kong Regt.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)...Capt the Hon J Forbes-Sempill (Master of Sempill), from the Army Service Corps, to be Captain, vice A K Gillespie, who exchanges.

Kings (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Lieut F H Mackenzie is seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Department.

Duke of Cambridges Own (Middlesex Rght)—Lieut A C J Campbell is seconded for service with the Hong Kong Regt.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt E A Dickinson to be Adjutant, vice Lieut A P Pilson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consorts Own)—Major the Hon D Lawless retires on retired pay. Major Sir B C A Frere, Bart, DSO, retires from the service receiving a gratuity. Capt G Cockburn to be Major, vice the Hon D Lawless. Capt J Sherston. DSO, to be Major, vice Sir B C A Frere. Bart. DSO.

Army Service Corps—Capt A K Gillespie, from the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Captain, vice the Hon J Forbes-Sempill (Master of Sempill) who exchanges.

Hong Kong Regt—The following Officers to be Wing Officers :—Lieut A C J Campbell, the Duke of Cambridges Own (Middlesex Regt) ; Sec-Lieut G D Campbell, the Welsh Regt.

Staff—Col H F Turner, from a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, to be a Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications at Headquarters, vice Col R H Vetch, from a Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications at Headquarters, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, vice Col F A Le Mesurier, CB, whose period of service in that appointment has expired ; Major C G Knocker, ASC, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major C Morson, ASC, whose period of service in that appointment has expired ; Capt the Hon O V G A Lumley, 11th Hussars, to be ADC to Major-Gen R T Thynne C B Commanding the Troops in the North-Eastern District.

Army Schools—Insp of Army Schools (with the honorary rank of Lieutenant) T J Flinter is granted the honorary rank of Captin.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Major C H Swayne to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Surg Lieut W P Ryall resigns his commission.

Ordnance Store Dept—The following officer is temporarily attached for duty:—Lieut F H Mackenzi the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).

Brevet—Capt C E Johnson, I S C to be Major, in in recognition of his services in Nyasaland.

Memoranda—Lieut Col ED Malcolm, C B, half-pay Royal Engineers, is placed on retired pay Col R W Stewart, Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Engineer Western District, is placed on retired pay.

Reserve of officers—The following officer, having exceeded the limit of age as laid down by Article 526, Royal Warrant, 1894, is removed under the provisions of that article from the list of the Reserve of Officers: —Capt J W Lee, Lieut.-Col and Hon. Colonel 5th Bn the Riffe Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—F A Lovell, R N R, to Bellona ; H C Fenwick, R N R, to Cambrian Owen Lewis (a) to Magicienne Nov 10 C M Masters, to Tribune N Nov 9 C Haigh a, to Mohawk. Nov 12 ; E P F C Grant. to President, additional. Nov 15 ; J Nicholas. to Mosqui. to Dec 14 E H Grafton and J R P Hawksley, to Achilles A C Heathcote, E A Martin, C Bissett, R N R, D Lyon, R N R, H C Fenwick, R N R, to Achilles, lent Nov 15.

Sub-Lieutents—M C Allenby, to Gibralter, additional Nov 9, and to Peacock, undated; E H Rhymer, to Edgar Nov 9 J W L M Clintock, to Royal Sovereign E A Donovan, to Empress of India A Downes, to Repulse ; H Bowring, to Resolution L L Dundas, to Speedy H F G Talbot, to Abyssinia G G Codrington, to St George and A E Hudson. to Orlando Nov, 12.

Midshipmen—W C O G Cocharane. to Resolution Nov. 8; W G A Ramsay-Fairfad, to Blengeim Nov 5; R L Tomkinson and F R S Clerke to Royal Sovereign; G V C Knox, A de K L May and E L Hughes, to Endymion Nov. 12

Staff Commander—H J Dockrell to Immortalite Nov. 13

Staff Engineers,—C W Thorne, to Abyssinia ; R W Edwards, to Boadices Nov 17.

Chief Engineer—T C E Hughes to Indefatigable Nov 9

Engineers—M Sennett, to Speedwell; E G Guyatt, to Plassy F H Hutchings, to Lapwing W W Pearce to Rambler Nov 9 W R Apps, to Bruiser W Ohyon, to Dasher Nov 14 G P Webster, to Rombler Nov 15,

Assistant Engineers—WE Townsend, to Devastation O A Morris, to Speedy Nov 9

Fleet Surgeon—T I Preston, for service in Medical Department Oct 19

Surgeon—W H S Stalkartt, M B to Victory, additional Dec 14

Fleet-Paymasters—H F Roe, to be secretary to Vice-Admiral Wells, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore: W E Boxer, for coastguard district at Leith and Clyde Dec 10 W T Fencock, to Achilles Nov 15

Assistant Paymaster—R H Philip to Achilles. Nov 15

Assistant Clerck—W F Cullinan, to Alexandra, temporarily Nov 15

Gunner—G Morrison, to Boadicea Nov 1

Chief—Carpenter—J H Nichols' to Centurion Nov 7

Carpentes—W Weeks, to Barfleur, B A M Hodge to Temeraire Nov 7.

Admiralty. Nov 6, 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Commander B R Bradford has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assum the rank of Captain.

The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet :—W G Mogg (Oct 6), W T Wiggins Nov 1).

Nov 8 1894—Royal Naval Reserve—G A Roberts to be Sub-Lieutenant (Nov 6).

Nov 9—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of April 1, 1881, and May 17, 1890, Inspe-General of Hospitals and Fleets C H Slaughter has been placed on the Ratired List.

Nov 10—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Dec 4, 1878, Vice-Admiral Lindesay Brine has been placed on the Retired List In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut R G Day has been placed on the Rertired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander Clerk R G H Tyrer has been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

ATTENTION has been called once more in France to the great corset question by a petition from a private individual to the Chamber of Deputies against the wearing of that garment as being injurious to the health of the female part of the population. The Chamber solemnly received the petition as in duty bound, and passed it on to a Committee for consideration. In the meantime, a Paris journalist has been gathering the opinions of notable women on the subject. A great many denounce the corset. "Gyp" declares that it is "awful, unhealthy, and ungraceful," and that it turns all figures into one commonplace mould, spoiling the pretty ones and doing nothing to improve those which are ugly. Mlle. Bartet, of the Comedie Francaise, simply declares that it is a "horror," and Mlle. June Hading is of opinion that it is an iron hand in a velvet glove, adding that since she has been to America she is for the war of independence. Mlle. Darland thinks young women can do without a corset of any kind, and Mlle. Rosa Bruck has never worn one. Mlle. Yvette Guilbert, on the other hand, says some women should wear it and others not, Mme. Rejane thinks it depends upon the style of costume whether it is desirable to have one, and Mlle. Reichenberg goes in frankly in favour of it, although she is against tight lacing.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Hatherwell, Capt, Bo, 22nd Bo I, on completion of course, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 29.

Burlton, Lt, Bo, D A C J, in route, from Quetta.

DECEMBER 1.

Anderson, Capt, Bo, A G A G, on duty, from Poona.
Waller, 2nd Lt, Bo, 21st Bo I, on Rifle Meeting, from Poona.
Freeman, Lt-Col, Retired East Surrey Regt, on leave.

DECEMBER 2.

Quentin, Capt, Bo, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 3.

Hanford, Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, on duty, from Bengal.
Bullock, Major, Bengal, 1st Dovon Regt, on leave, from Allahabad.
Scarle, Lt, Bo, 9th Bo I, on leave, from Kamptee.

DECEMBER 4.

Carleton, Lt, Bo, King Own Regt, on leave, from Deolali.
Capper, Lt, Bengal, 2nd C I Horse, on leave, from Goona.
Capper, Capt, Bengal, 1st East Lanc Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Barrow, Surg-Lt-Col, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 27.

Stewart, Col, Ms, M K V Gds, to rejoin, to Madras.

DECEMBER 1.

Burlton, Lieut, I S C, on furlough, to England.
Anderson, Capt, Bo, A J A G, on duty, to Karachi.

DECEMBER 3.

Home, Lieut, Bengal, 4th Gurkhas, to join, to Shillong.

DECEMBER 4.

Mortimer, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st R Fusirs, to join, to Karachi.
Finlay, Lt, Ms, Suffolk Regt, off leave, to Deolali.
Bowlis, Major, Ms, 2nd, Yorks Regt, to rejoin, to Swebo.
James, Major, Bengal, 16th Lancers, from leave to Lucknow.
Sippings, Lt-Col, Bo, K O Y L, on leave, to Poona.
Bayly, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th December, 1894.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m. at the Gymkhana and of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's parade "Battalion Drill."

Dress :—Drill Order Khaki.—Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars, on Saturday the 8th, instant, as follows :—

Byculla School—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School.—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for "E" Company at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) 5th and Friday 7th at the Town Hall.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned N. C. Officers and Volunteer :—Cr.-Sergt. J. E. Keess, "A" Company, from 1st December 1894, to 31st January 1895 ; Corporal W. Chitts, "E" Company, from 3rd December 1894, to 31st March 1895 ; and Vol. A. Nagle, "F" Company, from 10th December 1894, to 10th January 1895.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-15 o'clock this morning.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 5th December, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m. - 10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (Local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. Parade for Saturday next the 8th instant :—

No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales' Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress :—Drill, order without arms.—Puttees to be worn. Parade will be dismissed at the Sassoon Dock.

No. 2 Company will proceed to Cooria Rifle range for class firing. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30, 4-15, and 4-30 p.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later than above.

Dress :—Drill order (Carbines only).

4. Leave of absence for 6 months, has been granted to Gunner J T Woodward from the 1st instant.

5. The following Gentleman has been taken on the strength of the Corps as an Hony. Member Mr. Gilbert Phillimore. His subscription has been fixed at Rs. 30.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, NOVEMBER, 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr E T

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE "Times" publishes a long article from a correspondent, analysing the events of the war between China and Japan, and pointing out the immense advantage which the Japanese have derived from the use of quick-firing guns. Commenting upon this article and the rather haphazard and inconsequent evolution of our naval ideas, the "Times" points out that theorists, speculating without the check of actual warlike experience, committed themselves almost unreservedly to reliance upon passive defence. Their aim was to build ships which other people's guns could not penetrate, and to arm them with guns capable of penetrating other people's ships. As soon as other nations entered into competition, the result inevitably was to increase indefinitely the thickness of armour and the size of guns. Though steam power and coal capacity were sacrificed to the first of these objects, natural conditions defeated the attempt to make a thoroughly shot-proof ship. We went so far in the pursuit of the second, that our monster guns, though theoretically triumphant over the thickest practicable iron plating, could not be trusted to carry their own weight. In those days "the duel between ships and guns" was a favourite theme of complacent comment. That duel might perhaps have been going on still if a method had not been invented of attacking ships below the water line. Passive defence against the torpedo was more than the most daring constructor could undertake; and the quick-firing gun, introduced to meet the novel danger, incidentally reaffirmed the general principle of active defence. The battle of the Yalu enforces a lesson which Englishmen ought never to have needed. It proves that there is no more important equipment for a naval battle than speed and rapidity of fire. In actual war, even on land, the deliberate aiming of the parade ground becomes comparatively unimportant, and effect has to be sought in the discharge of a multitude of missiles, of which some five per cent. may be directly operative. Much more must we rely at sea, where the conditions of instability are far less calculable, upon capacity to throw such a mass of projectiles that a percentage of hits will suffice for the purposes in view. In framing its policy for the coming year, the Admiralty ought to make early and energetic efforts to remove the glaring inferiority in quick-firing guns which the Mediterranean fleet at present displays.

An English sloop-of-war, under the command of Capt B——, was moored in the Yang-tse-kiang river, opposite the Foreign concession at Shanghai. One afternoon a large American merchant ship anchored close to the English vessel, so that when she swung to the next tide she would give what is called a foul berth to the latter, and in these matters the latest comers are supposed to alter their position, to avoid any chance of collision. The English captain, so the story goes, sent an officer with a polite message asking the American captain to shift berth, but an answer was returned to this effect: Tell your captain to keep his hair on, I guess we'll swing clear. A second message was sent later on, but brought an even less civil reply. Shortly before sunset the two ships had half swung to the tide, the American's stern was within a few feet of the other's taffrail, and her captain was camly seated on a long-deck chair, with refreshments by his side on the skylight close behind him. Five minutes to sunset was reported, and Captain B—came on deck, and said, "I think we will fire a big sunset gun to-night. Train the after 68-pounder gun just clear of the Yankee's stern, and load it with a reduced blank charge of 8 lbs. of powder." These orders were promptly obeyed. Sunset reported and the order "Fire" given—bang went the 68-pound gun as the ensign came down, and crash went the sound of glasses on board the American! No sooner had the noise subsided than we heard a voice saying—"I guess I'll move, cap., but please send me a glass to finish my grog with, you've broken all my durned crockery!"

It is undoubtedly true, as has recently been remarked in a service paper, that a feeling of uneasiness has been caused by the apparently arbitrary removal of students from the Staff College. The matter can surely be so dealt with by the authorities to allay this feeling. It has been well said that tact is invaluable in a Staff officer, and that if a student be found wanting in that quality it is better for him to discontinue his studies at the College. But by what tribunal, or examiner, is the requisite amount of that tact or common sense to be fixed? It would be monstrous to let an officer go to the expense of qualifying for, and entering, the Staff College, with the chance that some person or persons unknown might take a dislike to him and have him expelled for "want of tact." It is a most dangerous weapon to place in the hands of any officer or officers whose actions are not fully open to public view. All the conditions of entrance to the College, and retention therein, should be made known beforehand. If the past career of candidates be duly investigated before their admission, it will seldom, if ever, be necessary to injure their prospects by turning them out. If they are to be admitted merely as probationers, the fact should be distinctly stated, and the tests to which their moral qualities are to be subjected should be clearly explained.

The "Annales d'Hygiene Publique" recently published an interesting article on the loss of life caused by the wars in which France has been engaged in the last century. At the beginning of the Revolution the standing army numbered about 120,000 men. In the course of the year 1793 the footing was increased to 1,380,000, of whom about 1,200,000 marched off to the various battlefields. In 1798 there was hardly one-third of this legion alive. Ten years later, that is, after the wars in Belgium, along the Rhine, in Egypt, and the Vendee, there were again 677,588 soldiers in the French army. In the period between 1800 and 1815, the wars of the Consulate and the Empire cost the country, according to Thiers, 2,000,000 men, and according to Charles Richet 3,000,000. The years of the Restoration and of the July Government were comparatively peaceful for France. Under the Second Empire France had again heavy losses by the Crimean war, the Italian campaign, the campaigns in China and Mexico, and finally, in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. In the Oriental campaign of 1854 to 1856, 95,675 of the 309,000 soldiers who took part in it were buried in foreign lands. The Italian campaign cost the country 10,200 men, and 1,000 of the 8,000 sent to China in 1860 never returned. There are no trustworthy reports as to the losses in Mexico, but in the Franco-Prussian war 139,000 Frenchmen were killed and 143,000 wounded.

Captain Mahan, the historian and extoller of sea power, who was not long ago a much honoured guest in this country, contributes to the discussion in the "North American Review" on the possibilities of an Anglo-American re-union. Though rejoicing in the reviving affection between two kindred peoples, and desiring the accomplishment of re-union, he shrinks from contemplating it, under present conditions, in the form of an alliance, naval or other. He argues that the time will not be ripe for such an alliance until the United States has created her own adequate sea power, and is able to wield with Great Britain the control of the seas and the power of maintaining the laws that shall regulate maritime warfare. Captain Mahan is not in favour of conceding to an enemy immunity for his commerce—a concession all to the profit of the neutral and to the loss of the stronger belligerent. He wants the alliance when it comes to be one that shall find the two nations all powerful on the ocean, and real possessors of that mastership of the general situation which the sea has always conferred upon its unquestioned rulers.

In his article on this subject, published in the "Nineteenth Century," Professor Heinrich Geffcken says that Germany has a war treasure of £6,000,000 in coined gold lying in the Julius Tower of Spandau, while France, Russia, England, and the other Great Powers of the world have locked up in their war chests all the gold they can lay their hands on. Professor Geffcken has not been able to make an estimate of the total amount of currency thus put out of the reach of the world's trade, but it is undoubtedly large enough to have a very serious restrictive effect. A still more serious result of the preparation for war in time of peace is the permanent war debt rendered necessary by heavy payments for army, navy, and pensions.

In connection with the question of brigade commands in India, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, has approved of major-generals being considered eligible, in special cases, for appointment to the command of second-class districts in India, when they have previously served in such appointments, on the distinct understanding that a major-general shall not be so posted unless he can hold the command for three years previous to vacating it at the age of fifty-seven years. This ruling applies also to major-generals of the British Service; and it has been further decided that the nomination of these officers shall rest with the Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay. This is a distinct gain for the Services, as the run in the promotion of colonels to major-generals has been so rapid of late on the Indian establishment that many officers, quite qualified to hold second-class districts, have seen their chances of further employment vanishing altogether. Those who had got districts as colonels were on the safe side, as they could continue in their commands after promotion to major-generals; but there was obviously something wrong in barring others from all hopes of commanding brigades, except in the case of active service.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued to the Army an amendment of the Queen's Regulations as to winter marching training. Among other rules it is directed that the shorter marches shall be made in marching order, but commanding officers may use their discretion in excusing young soldiers from carrying their valises.

NOTICES.

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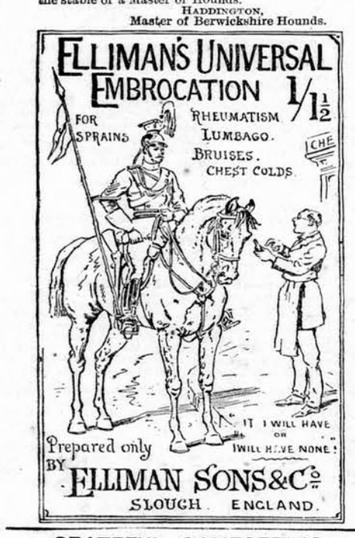

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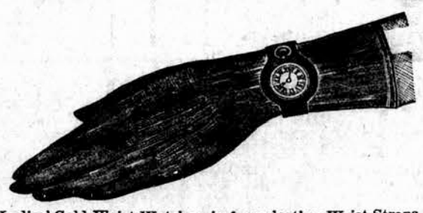
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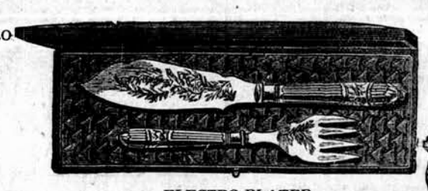
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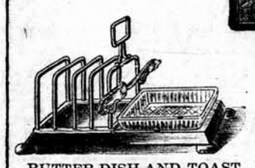
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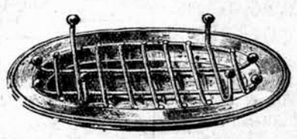
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